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20 December 1984

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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20 December 1984

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FORMER FNLA BASE NOW COMMUNE, MEMBERS INTEGRATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Nov 84 p 1

[Report by Silva Mateus]

[Text] Uige-Kimbele, central camp of the former FNLA-COMIRA [Military Committee of the Resistance in Angola], 28 October.

"The most urgent task is to solve the problems of the people." The ceremony to inaugurate the people's store began with that slogan. Actually, as reported in the national media, the program designed by the Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Uige Provincial Commission for the full integration of the popular masses who have recently surrendered to the Angolan authorities has been 80-percent implemented.

In addition to the military part of the program, which we reported on yesterday, the ministries of Commerce, Health, Education and Social Affairs were also involved.

Today we are going to cover matters pertaining to these areas in the work of reintegrating the masses.

Domestic Trade

A stud and mud building consisting of three rooms, one for service, one for storage of foodstuffs and the third for clothing, today constitutes what we could call the people's store in this locale.

After the provincial government delegation had paid a lengthy visit to the facilities, with the people already gathered in front of the "store," Comrade Zeferino Estevao Juliana, coordinator of the MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee and Uige Province commissioner, spoke with the officials who will be managing the store.

Then Estevao spoke a few words to the public, urging them to report any possible diversions or mismanagement by those now responsible for the store. He also spoke of the problems that the country is experiencing because of the undeclared

war being waged against us by the imperialists, through South Africa, their spearhead in Africa.

Nonetheless, Estevao said, the party and government have done and are doing everything possible to create all the conditions for the well-being of the people, from Cabinda to Cunene, giving priority to some areas, like this one.

At the end of his impromptu talk, the highest province official made a sale to an old woman (who offered a "quinda com croeira" in barter), consisting of a bar of soap, a liter of oil, dried fish, three dresses and a blanket. This transaction initiated the marketing of agricultural products offered by the people, notably "ginguba," cassava, "makesso" and bananas, among others.

The Domestic Trade Ministry is offering such products as soap, sugar, wine, oil, dried fish, batteries, various types of clothing, blankets and toys, among other items.

In a real explosion of happiness, the popular masses cheered and shouted such phrases as "Kiese Kakiesse Ko!" There was much applause and many of them danced for joy.

Meanwhile, we should mention that a mobile team from the National Bank of Angola was at the site, introducing our currency for the first time in that area. It aroused some curiosity, as people took the notes in their hands and admired them, turning them from one side to the other and murmuring quietly.

As we learned at the site, the people's farm produce may be sold for cash or for articles that each one needs.

#### Education Program

As we said earlier, the education program is already in place. To learn what has been done and what is still to be done, we spoke with Bernardo Simao, municipal delegate of the Education Ministry in Kimbele, who told us: "The municipio has 94 schools. One of them is a secondary school."

Of these schools, 16 are located at former FNLA bases. There are 324 teachers in the municipio, 64 of whom are employed at the bases, and 11 are teaching at the secondary level. Speaking more specifically about the teachers who are employed at the former bases, now converted into communes, the municipal education official added that they were being retrained in 3-month teaching seminars, in which they learned the guidelines for instruction in the People's Republic of Angola.

There are still some problems, however, since the academic level of the teachers is quite low, a fourth-grade education on the average, which is inadequate for a teacher.

As we observed, the schools are stud and mud, and they need sheet metal or zinc roofs; they now have thatched roofs, which are not waterproof.



The municipal education delegate also reported that "this school year, 4,458 students were enrolled, 1,858 of them at the converted bases. Of these, 78 students are at the secondary level, and 10 students have been in the Republic of Cuba. The students are having some difficulty with mathematics, since before now they have only used arithmetic, but this problem will be overcome with time. In short, the education program for the now reintegrated population has been met," he said.

#### Health Program

"Since health is a benefit for all the people," began Pedro Amadeu, municipal Health Ministry delegate in Kimbele, "the party and government organs in the province have made every effort to improve the living conditions of the people, so that by the year 2000, everyone will enjoy good health.

"The Provincial Health Delegation has promoted training courses in preventive health, attended by individuals from almost all the municipios," he said.

Several health programs have been carried out. In early October, there was an anti-poliomyelitis campaign, in which 8,100 children in all the communes in the area were vaccinated.

Commenting on the health program at the former bases of the now reintegrated population, the official told us that much had already been accomplished. In a joint effort, the existing health stations had been restored, also of stud and mud construction.

Polio, measles and tetanus shots have been administered to 800 children. More children were not vaccinated because the vaccines had spoiled with age and lack of refrigeration.

He added that these bases are served by 23 medical aides, 17 of whom are now attending a 6-month course in the capital of Uige, after which they will return to this area or to others where they are needed.

Having completed our work agenda in that municipio, we returned to Uige. The next day we visited the Provincial School of Public Health. From our conversation with Comrade Pedro de Almeida Mendes, director of the school, we came to the general conclusion that there were many problems at the school.

"We do not have the housing facilities for very many students; 85 first-year students and 54 second-year students were enrolled this year, 17 of them from Kimbele, or rather, from the former bases. Despite the problems, classes are proceeding normally. Regarding the medical aides who have been reintegrated and are now attending the basic course, they have had very little schooling and they have not yet been tested professionally, since they have not yet begun to practice."

Speaking with the reintegrated student nurses, we found that most of them had acquired their knowledge in the jungle, except for a few, like Jorge da Costa, aged 34, who took the nursing course here in Luanda in 1966 and later served as a medic in the colonial army.



Another student, Pedro Lourenco, took the course in Zaire in 1976. Meanwhile, most of them have some knowledge of what they call revolutionary (?) nursing, which to us is simply first aid training adapted to a military situation. In conclusion, we can say that, with regard to health, the reintegration program has been implemented.

6362

CS0: 3442/93

DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING COUNTRY ANALYZED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 84 p 12

[Article by Fernando Trigo: "Angola and the Various Contexts"]

[Text] The internal conflict in Angola and the East-West confrontation that the controversy implies on the world geostrategic chessboard seem to be turning complicated, with various "nuances" arising in the region's politico-military situation.

Whereas, after all, there was every indication that certain periods and deadlines were gaged by the American elections (and only because of them), now that fact is no longer sure, and it has become just another element, with three new situations emerging: the more marked European economic intervention in Angola (although in some instances it involves only intentions), the arrival of North Korean troops in Luanda and the ouster of Paulo Jorge.

To be added to this element are the reelection of Ronald Reagan, the OAU summit, the demarcation of the great powers' global strategies and, in particular, the diplomatic significance represented by the post-Incomati era.

The Americans

If we agree that the American election carried great weight in the strategy of the region in which Angola is included, the problem must be viewed from the U.S. standpoint.

In the first place, an easing of tensions in the region, with the decision for the Cubans' withdrawal and the independence of Namibia would be a crown of glory for the Reagan diplomacy. But if it were possible to add to all this an economic and commercial penetration by the U.S., forcing a European back-down, then the victory would be considerably greater than if there were merely a containment of the Soviet influence in the area, an influence that is known not to be very much entrenched, for obvious reasons.

To the Americans, the Europeans represent competition, and this merits watching potential markets for raw materials.

The Angolan problem for Reagan is that the presence of the Cubans, far more than an issue involving Angolan sovereignty (even though it could not be a hindrance to the bilateral cooperation), is an issue that has been taken up by the American public, a problem that is related to Nicaragua, the Bay of Pigs and Grenada. It is a taboo issue that acts as an allergy on the public in the United States.

Hence, if the Cubans leave, they might even be replaced by other "cooperants," and the Americans might not consider the context of UNITA and South Africa positively.

Therefore, the U.S. (and there is every indication that the Cubans and South Africans will leave Angola by the year's end, as a result of its pressure) will agree to negotiate with Angola its diplomatic recognition. What remains to be seen now is whether the cessation of the internal conflict (peace between UNITA and MPLA) is really a point that the U.S. would not give up.

#### The North Koreans

The context, although delicate, indicates that the new element represented by the North Koreans' presence introduces a qualitative change in the Soviet strategy. In fact, the USSR could in this way ease the international pressure militating on behalf of the Cubans' withdrawal and bolster ranks whose intention it is to impede the action of UNITA, thereby gaining time for new ploys that could better serve its interests.

Certain reports aptly described as "unofficial" indicate that, in fact, the Cubans' departure is scheduled by the year's end, and that the South Africans might pursue the same path. After all, anything may be true. But will it be the same thing? And what about UNITA? What role do the negotiators think Savimbi should play, and what role does UNITA itself think that it could and should have? The question is pertinent, because unless the internal conflict ends it will be impossible to discern a future in keeping with the plans that may possibly be devised. Any bilateral Angolan-U.S. agreement without UNITA seems impossible for the present.

If we pay attention to the news arriving from the conflict pitting UNITA against the Luanda government, we must believe that Savimbi has control of a strong, animated movement, and might reach the capital even this year. UNITA's potential in human and military terms, and those of equipment and diplomatic action, is well known. As we are aware, there are considerable facilities for impeding Luanda's action in vital areas of the economy and international diplomacy.

Whereas, on the Americans' side, we have to consider the CIA, the State Department, the commercial interests, etc. (note the case of Gulf Oil, which gave Luanda, in advance, a sum equivalent to the entire oil production in 1985 and that of the first half of 1986), on the side of Europe and Africa in general, the view of the Angolan conflict is different, and is more associated with

independence, and with political, economic and diplomatic self-sufficiency. Therefore, the present regime in Angola has been disapproved by major countries on its own continent.

#### The Ouster of Paulo Jorge

The dismissal of the Angolan minister of external affairs is another important item of information. In fact, the minister was already powerless to act in the negotiations between Luanda, Pretoria, Cape Verde and the U.S.

With a pro-Soviet profile, Paulo Jorge was considered a major element in MPLA's orthodox philosophy and that of stoicism, opposing business progress.

Paulo Jorge, since he had been selected by Agostinho Neto, created a department in which only he gave orders. The Angolan foreign policy philosophy was his work. President Eduardo dos Santos could not do anything, and his power of intervention was virtually non-existent. Added to this is the fact that Paulo Jorge was opposed to the talks with UNITA. But the aspect with the greatest implications for his removal was the fact that Paulo Jorge was considered out of step with the MPLA structure.

In view of his charisma and untouchable status as a personage "who had already spoken with most of the powerful ones in the world," Paulo Jorge thought that he was protected from the erosion of power, especially from the structural moves of the movement that supported him.

While Venancio de Moura, the vice minister of external affairs, was always at his heels, the fact is that the so-called nationalist area of MPLA had been winning points in spite of everything and putting itself in favorable positions for negotiating peace with UNITA. It remains for the Soviets to observe and guarantee that the future may be the least negative possible. Their role is still important, but it is no longer critical nor a hindrance to new solutions.

In any event, Paulo Jorge always had to move to reserve status. It was better that he should.

#### UNITA

UNITA has also undergone a redefinition of the future, specifically, from the standpoint of becoming an executive body capable of coping with the demands of negotiations with MPLA and/or the governmental demands, with or without shared power. UNITA has always wanted to talk with MPLA, but Savimbi, in view of the prolongation of the war, has been preparing his chance to govern alone the country in which he has been fighting for 20 years.

UNITA prepared its entire structural pattern to respond quickly to either of the two solutions, and its physical rear-guard infrastructure is an example of what its capacity might be for any seizure of power. Consideration must be given to its experience as a 20-year old organization and its hierarchical practice which has become consolidated as an operational structure. There

are arguments associated with management and decision-making homogeneity. This does not preclude the fact that, within the movement, there may be differing political and philosophical views.

#### Portuguese Diplomacy

Portuguese diplomacy has been undergoing consecutive changes. Now, there is every indication that, despite the fact that there has been an attempt to improve the rapprochement with the "legitimate" powers, it does not want to be put in a position with difficult access to the potential "new" powers.

At present, Portuguese diplomacy is equidistant from the South Africans and the Americans.

From the U.S., because, as the great power that it is, it is not noted for systematically defending certain principles. If it had to sacrifice them for the sake of some other strategy, the U.S. would do so.

From South Africa, because as a regional power it is a direct competitor of the Portuguese, able to arrive with greater speed and both economic and financial advantages.

On the other hand, as a regional power South Africa has made its policy of pressure felt for many years. Portugal is cognizant of this.

The era born at Incomati has been termed a harbinger, and this is why Savimbi agreed to visit South Africa recently. The issue of "apartheid" will have to be considered in a manner other than non-belligerence and systematic external opposition to South Africa. Only its own internal dynamics can lead to more or less deepseated changes.

In this context, it is necessary to observe another change, namely, the vector of the pragmatism associated with the basic needs in Africa. Academic policy as the essence of the decisions is disappearing and making way for commerce and economic exchange.

Thus, it only remains to be seen, after all, what role the North Koreans arriving in Angola will play. Sent, oddly, to Africa, the North Koreans are another pawn in the Soviet strategy. What could this mean? And in terms of "linkage"?

The future may possibly be precipitated. One thing is certain: The Angolan conflict, despite some recent advances, has not yet been clarified, and the "puzzle" has not ended.

2909

CSO: 3442/101

SOJOURN WITH UNITA GUERRILLAS RECOUNTED

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 14 Nov 84 p 8

[Article by APF/A TARDE special correspondent Denis Hiault, in Jamba]

[Text] The first Portuguese colonists christened it "world's end land." The UNITA guerrilla fighters have established there, in the middle of the jungle, in Jamba (southeastern Angola), the nerve center of their armed struggle against the Marxist regime in Luanda and its Cuban allies.

The "provisional capital of liberated Angola," as they call it, is simultaneously close to Zaire, Zambia and Namibia, and lives entirely at a military pace. A rear base located 500 kilometers from the closest combat zones, the large African village with 10,000 inhabitants, installed in straw huts, serves at the same time as an operational command post, telecommunications center and training and ideological instruction camp.

There is in Jamba an office in which the Soviet-made military equipment seized from the enemy is recovered: mortars, RPG-7 grenade launchers, trucks.... There is also a well-equipped 200-bed hospital, according to doctors from the French organization "Physicians Without a Frontier," who have been in the region for several months, and a rehabilitation center for amputee combatants.

The school is out in the open, and a printer produces propaganda documents in Portuguese, French and English, and countless pictures of Jonas Savimbi, aged 50, with a doctorate in law and political science from Lausanne University; a nationalist trained in the Chinese guerrilla school, and general of a "liberation army" which claims to have 20,000 men in regular troops and a similar number of commandos and militiamen. He is president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The field museum (a hut) has the wreckage of an "Antonov" aircraft brought down 4 years ago. According to UNITA, the MIG's never ventured here, fearing the DCA's and SAM-7's.

But according to Western experts, this is due primarily to the immediate proximity of the South African air bases established in Namibia.

## Supplies

The rebels are discreet about their types of supplies. However, they admit that they are resupplied largely by trucks coming from Namibia. They barter marble, precious woods, diamonds, etc., for weapons, ammunition, fuel, wine and generating sets, without ever accepting the charges made against them of having "made a pact with the devil." Jonas Savimbi claims that his purchases from South Africa consist only of non-military logistical equipment.

The visitor is received by shouts of "halt" and by the chorus of Savimbi's youth wearing green and red uniforms. Later, he fills out a "police form" before entering the "liberated territory" (nearly a third of the total area of Angola), without any large urban center and with a population of 7 million inhabitants.

Two guerrilla fighters serve as customs agents, seated at a table set up in the middle of the jungle.

The scenario is completely determined for the journalists or Red Cross officials and diplomats who go to negotiate the release of foreign hostages captured to discourage investments in Angola and to call attention to UNITA, which has been engaged in a struggle for 9 years.

Jonas Savimbi always takes the opportunity to recall his demands: withdrawal of the 25,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola and opening of negotiations on the formation of a government of national unity with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in power.

He also makes use of the occasion to hold a demonstration of force. Last weekend, nearly 2,000 combatants in green camouflage, armed with "Kalashnikovs," paraded for the press. The parade started with the school's students and those from the agricultural unit, displaying a kale, a chicken or a duck in a sportive fashion, and ended in front of thousands of followers of UNITA, shaking pictures of Savimbi during the passage of 122-millimeter guns and a dozen trucks, followed by two old Soviet PT-74 tanks.

2909

CSO: 3442/83



BPV DEFINES 1985 GOALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by O.G.]

[Text] The First National Assembly of the Popular Vigilance Brigades [BPV] took place yesterday in the Great Hall of the Luanda Provincial Commission.

The proceedings were chaired by Mariano Puku, member of the party Central Committee, coordinator of the Provincial Committee and provincial commissioner of Luanda, assisted by Comrade Baltazar da Silva (Missoji), national coordinator of the BPVs.

The main purpose of the conference, attended by 119 comrades from several provinces, was to evaluate the achievements of the brigades in this first phase and to create the BPV National Directorate. During the proceedings, several important points were presented and discussed, and will serve as the basis for the future work of the brigades throughout the country.

The conferees arrived at important resolutions; they considered that the BPV activities were most outstanding in Uige Province and were distinguished in Lunda-Norte, Huambo and Bie provinces. Outstanding municipios included Samba, Luanda Province; Cuval, Bie Province; and Chilombo, Huila Province. Comrade Evaristo Domingos Kimba was named as outstanding brigadier for the manner in which he had encouraged and directed the work of the brigades and also for his efforts in the formation of brigades.

The work plan for 1985 was also approved, listing the tasks to be carried out throughout the country to expand the brigades.

The opening session was led by Henriques Santos Onambwe, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, Central Committee secretary for state and judicial affairs and DCN [?director of the national commission] of the BPV.

In his address, Onambwe began by stressing the fact that this meeting was taking place on a day commemorating a other anniversary of the great socialist revolution of October; he spoke of the importance of the BPVs to the defense of the revolution and of their popular nature, because they encompass all national citizens, without discrimination.



The party and government leader spoke of the role of the brigades in the tasks of health and education and in the distribution of food to the people, in collaboration with the Domestic Trade Ministry.

The closing session was chaired by Mariano Puku, who also delivered an important address, in which he noted how well the proceedings had gone and how attentive the participants had been. He was pleased with the way the brigades had developed, feeling that they are now a real popular phenomenon.

Mariano Puku also spoke of the importance of the brigades and appealed to the brigade members to work hard and with perseverance to implement the directives. He noted that the party and the people expect a good deal from the brigades in solving the principal problems of the masses. In conclusion, he wished the brigade members much success in their labors.

#### 1985 goals

In this conference, the goals were outlined for the work of the BPVs in 1985, which should be the year to insure the functioning and consolidation of all their organs, from the committees and provincial and municipal directorates to the zone directorates in all the provinces in the country.

Further BPV goals are to increase their membership to 1 million members, including 2,500 women, to establish the national vigilance system, to support the Health Ministry in blood donation and vaccination programs and to improve the organization within the brigades, conducting training courses for brigade cadres and monthly meetings of brigade members.

6362

CS0: 3442/97

FOREIGN POLICY CHANGES DISCUSSED

Lisbon AFRICA JOURNAL in Portuguese 14 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Xavier de Figueiredo]

[Text] Angola's foreign policy, characterized in recent years by a certain rigidity of position, is in effect becoming more flexible. The major principles and guidelines have not been modified; what is changing is the method of achieving the goals proposed in them. With this change, in which President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is seen as the prime mentor, the Angolan officials are attempting to give diplomacy the function appropriate to it (but which it rarely performed) of taking steps at the foreign level to facilitate the search for solutions to the country's grave domestic problems. The most immediate of these steps is the full normalization of relations with the United States.

If the discussions between Luanda and Washington continue to progress at the same rate and in the same depth reported now, within 3 months we will probably witness the complete withdrawal of South African forces from southern Angolan territory and the beginning of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

These two items, which will probably be linked to another, that of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Angola and the United States, certainly represent the elimination of the major obstacles that, up to now, have barred the path to the conclusion of the process of Namibian independence.

Even if SWAPO does not have full control of the new government in Namibia (perhaps it will only share the power), the Angolan authorities are more and more coming to believe that the independence of this neighboring territory will, to a large extent, determine the creation of secure conditions, without which it is practically impossible to solve the internal crises in which Angola is embroiled.

Steadfast in their refusal to open any dialogue with UNITA, on which the United States, in an apparent good will gesture, seems to be less and less insistent, the Angolan authorities assume that they will be able to neutralize their enemies militarily, once the latter can no longer count on the "sanctuary" provided by South African-occupied Namibia.

The Angolan economy is suffering a gigantic collapse (the Gross National Product is currently less than 10 percent of what it was before independence). It cannot recover without the elimination of the internal insurgency provoked by the UNITA actions. Moreover, to confront its adversaries, the Angolan regime has built an army which absorbs more than 50 percent of the foreign exchange receipts which the country has earned through its only functioning sector: the petroleum industry.

The case of UNITA, incidentally, is an illustration of the problems with which Angola is struggling, almost all of which have foreign elements or ramifications. They can only be solved at great cost, unless the internal measures are accompanied by diplomatic initiatives--which will be more successful to the extent that Angola's foreign policy offers it more room to maneuver.

For example, the Angolan armed forces currently have a considerable operational capacity. Their mobility is tremendous and they also have efficient logistical support, but they can never win the battle against UNITA as long as South Africa continues to support the rebels as it has done up to now.

There are only two circumstances under which South Africa would end its support to Jonas Savimbi's rebels: either because that support would no longer be possible (an independent Namibia would create a sort of wedge between Angolan South African territory), or because South Africa makes a political decision to do so.

At a time when Angola's internal situation cannot get any worse, diplomacy, with a new image and a greater capacity for negotiation, is beginning to play a role which, in the future, could turn out to be decisive.

#### Dialogue with United States

The dialogue between Angola and the United States, which has always been difficult, almost always slipping into a situation of impasse, has in recent weeks become a bit easier. It is "promising," to borrow an expression popular in U.S. diplomatic circles.

When Frank Wisner met in Washington with administration officials to report on the mid-October discussions in Luanda, he told them that, for the first time, there had been some progress. This was a novelty to him. Up to that time there had been no progress at all.

A factor which could probably shed some light on this easing in the Angolan-U.S. dialogue is that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was closely following (although at a physical distance) the progress of Wisner's most recent conversations in Luanda.

In an unprecedented gesture, the talks were held in the Futungo de Belas, the official residence of the Angolan president. Frequently, the Angolan representatives (Kito, Ndalú, Binda and Venancio de Moura) would withdraw from the meeting room and consult with Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The Angolan president's decision to take a more active role in the conduct of the talks with the United States, in which only individuals completely trusted by the president took part, is generally seen as a confirmation of previous signs of greater flexibility in Luanda's positions.

The first of these signs was an interview in the WASHINGTON POST, in which the Angolan leader, using a new kind of language, was careful to soft-pedal Angola's intransigence--habitual up to now--on such issues as the withdrawal of the Cuban troops.

Even the dismissal of Foreign Relations Minister Paulo Jorge would almost have to be interpreted as a sign that Angola's foreign policy was moving in a different direction. Paulo Jorge was the architect of a policy that will be much easier to realign, now that he is removed from it.

Truth to tell, the former chief of Angolan diplomacy was "sacrificed" on the altar of new interests in the country's foreign policy, with which he was apparently not in accord. His recent UN address, in which he defended positions no longer considered appropriate, particularly irritated Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

It is clear that there were other reasons for the dismissal of Paulo Jorge, some of which have to do with a draft bill which he got approved for his ministry. In many aspects, it was considered a juridical and political aberration and it caused great distress among the cadres of the ministry.

In any event, this and other reasons, some of which have been abundantly reported as crucial to the dismissal of Paulo Jorge, must in the end be considered peripheral to what actually mattered: the foreign minister was a hindrance to the pursuit of the Angolan-American dialogue.

#### Angola's Hopes

Luanda's rapprochement with Washington, which will be achieved without damaging its relations with the socialist countries, is imperative; the time has come for Angola to make friends with a country which, in the end, has the most maneuvering room to arrive at political solutions for the problems of southern Africa.

The military solutions recommended by the Soviet Union (to lead Namibia to an independence dominated by SWAPO or to overthrow the apartheid regime) have lost any credibility that they may once have had among the Angolans; they may even have served as a smoke screen to conceal Moscow's political and economic limitations in the zone.

If the Soviet influence is obviously fading, the role played by Europe cannot be said to be effective either. South Africa is the key to all the problems in southern Africa and Europe is inhibited in any dialogue with Pretoria to the extent that it is economically dependent on South Africa. That leaves the United States.

Angola would really like Washington to play a greater role in the resolution of local or regional problems that have negative internal repercussions.

However, all the solutions involve arrangements or compromises with South Africa, for which Pretoria must be put in the proper frame of mind and offered guarantees.

Well, the role of the United States, which has been encouraged from the moment that it obtained guarantees from Luanda regarding its "overriding concern," the presence of about 30,000 Cuban soldiers, could be precisely to use the effective means of pressure at its disposal to persuade South Africa to "play the game."

It is also obvious that a normalization of relations between Angola and the United States, pointing to an exchange of ambassadors in the near future, is possible only because there were mutual concessions which led to a harmonization of views.

In a form considered the most explicit yet, Luanda accepted the withdrawal of the Cuban troops (at a strictly operational level, their function was increasingly limited) and also promised to exercise stricter control over SWAPO's movements in southern Angola.

The United States, although it had apparently neglected to "defend its queen," UNITA, to the point of softening its previous demand for the initiation of a dialogue with the MPLA, also promised something which it alone could promise: to bring pressure on Pretoria.

We should make reference to the sense of timing revealed by Luanda in choosing a truly propitious moment for rapprochement with Washington. It avoided what would certainly be hard bargaining with America after the elections and gave Reagan, in the middle of an election campaign, a kind of show of confidence that he will be obliged to repay in kind.

6362

CSO: 3442/82

## CUBANS, SOVIETS HELP IN MEDICAL FIELD

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] The Huila Provincial School of Nursing which, during the last course which concluded at the end of last year, trained 57 hospital nursing technicians in the mother-and-child, radiology, laboratory and public health fields, with the aid of Angolan, Cuban and Soviet instructors, is now a positive reality; despite problems involving teaching materials, instructors and other factors such as a boarding facility for students from the municipalities.

The students who complete the courses in that school have the equivalent of an eighth grade education and, as the director assures, they can continue intermediate schooling in other health fields for future assistance to the population (particularly in the rural areas) and for the latter's diseases, which are numerous, such as tuberculosis, leprosy, measles, dysentery, etc.

In fact dysentery, measles and lung diseases are the leading ones responsible for the high infant mortality rate; whereas among adults (aged over 10 years) the main causes are cardiac insufficiency, anemia, pneumonia and malaria, which the entities associated with health are trying at all costs to eliminate.

Particular heed has been given to battling tuberculosis and leprosy, so as control and combat them. For example, in fulfillment of the emergency health plan, medical and scientific seminars, round-table discussions and other meetings have been held by individuals knowledgeable in the field, whose purpose it also is to learn the principal endemias in the province and to make the respective clinical studies.

### Tuberculosis and Leprosy

According to a specialist from the missionary hospital in Caluquembe, Jean Pierre Brechet, at a round-table discussion held last year, it was disclosed that tuberculosis, a disease brought to Africa by European navigators and colonists, is virtually impossible to eradicate in the southern part of Angola, owing to traditional mentalities, such as nomadism and the refusal to slaughter livestock aged over 5 years, which is usually tubercular, a real contaminator of the population.



However, mobile vaccination brigades, primarily for children, to treat tuberculosis, the creation of medical stations among the rural population, and the control of aged livestock are the principal measures advocated which have been carried out, more badly than well, in view of problems ranging from those involving hospital equipment to others involving medicines. Because, needless to say, without medicines it will be impossible to conduct the prophylactic campaign, realizing the impact of that disease on poorly nourished children and adults.

Just recently a seminar on combating leprosy sponsored by the Ministry of Health and the Caluquembe Hospital, aimed at training specialized personnel in the methods of treating, diagnosing and rehabilitating leprosy patients, was concluded. Twenty individuals were trained in a course described as "quite useful," by the health agency representative. It was given under the guidance of a holder of a doctoral degree from Switzerland, with many years of experience in Angola.

#### Medicines the Center of Attention...

In its emergency programs, the Ministry of Health has placed special emphasis on primary health care, in addition to combating tuberculosis, leprosy and sleeping sickness; tasks which must be carried out by the provincial agencies, with backing from the central one. During a visit to Huila, the health minister, Ferreira Neto, said that the main concern must be directed toward preventive medicine, with protection for mothers and children.

Everything would be very fine if the facilities existed. However, the reality is different: The province's health agencies do not conceal the meager support that they are receiving, although they admit that there are worse situations in other parts of the country. For example, the hospital laboratories complain of shortages of chemical products, suitable materials, proper facilities and specialized personnel.

Procuring medicines either in the hospital centers or in the pharmacies continues to be very difficult, and a doctor's prescription is required merely to purchase half a dozen aspirin. Hence, it has been concluded that the reception of a ton of medicines at the beginning of the year, the guarantees for a supply of 900 kilograms per month and, subsequently, a donation of 10 tons from Cuba, were not and are not sufficient to alleviate the shortages. Of course, this is due to the size of the province (with 13 municipalities), the war situation and the displaced people from Cunene.

The fact is that there is still a state of shortage of medicines, with doctors giving certain medications not in keeping with the supply, and people going back and forth seeking what is noted in the prescriptions and, because they cannot find it, erupting in curses and tears, in an act of despair which, since there is no solution, is readily understandable when health problems are concerned.

Also, the work on the rehabilitation of the Lubango Central Hospital, because of the delay, has now been called "Saint Engracia Project," when all that is needed

is some minor finishing and the installation of the necessary equipment. The health minister admits that the only problem that might arise is that involving the timely maintenance of that equipment so that it will continue to operate after it has been installed.

Despite the difficulties that have been enumerated, the Central Committee's secretary for organization, Lucio Lara, at the conclusion of OPA's [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] first national methodological seminar, directed praise toward the health workers of Huila, particularly those assisting the displaced children, for the dedicated manner in which they are engaged in their work. Also in this connection, he requested support from the pioneers' organization for the pediatric hospital in Lubango, which was opened recently, and for the mother-and-child center.

2909

CSO: 3442/88



# BPV MEETING IN MALANJE, EIGHT BANDITS TRIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] Malanje--The first provincial assembly of the People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV] opened recently in this city, at a ceremony at which Joao da Silva Dias, assistant coordinator of the party's Provincial Committee, officiated.

The participants approved the report on activities made by the provincial sector providing for the People's Vigilance Brigades, and considered the plan of activities to be implemented in the future.

The brigade members in attendance pledged to honorably serve the Angolan revolution and the interests of the Angolan people, through altruism in performing the tasks associated with the People's Vigilance Brigades.

During the assembly, the number one card and the first arm shield of the brigade members was given to Col Ludy Kissassunda, provincial commissar of Malange.

In his speech at the closing ceremony, Joao Dias underscored the important role played by the People's Brigades in the defense of the revolution, urging the participants to reinforce their vigilance as a means of annihilating all of the enemy's onslaughts.

## Military Court Tries Eight Puppets

Last Tuesday, in this city, the Military Court of the ninth region started trying eight persons accused of betraying the fatherland and of economic sabotage.

The accused, Luciano Lambele, Domingos Alberto Umba, Joao Gabriel Nivela, Samuel Paciente, Artur dos Santos, Filipe Neto Thipalanga, Jose Manuel and Frederico Epalanga, were captured last year during the course of military operations carried out by the forces of defense and security in the municipality of Mussende.

Officiating at the trial sessions is the presiding judge of the ninth region's Military Court, Capt Jose Magalhaes. The prosecution is being handled by the Armed Forces Regional Prosecutor's Office and the defense is ensured by the collective people's assistant of attorney Manuel Goncalves.

2909

CSO: 3442/88

# FORMER FNLA MEMBERS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES IN UIGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Uige Province in general and the municipality of Kimbele in particular have received special attention recently, owing to the politico-military and socioeconomic events experienced there. It may be recalled that, not long ago, a large number of people, estimated at nearly 30,000, including men, women and children, and 1,500 armed individuals, showed up before the Angolan authorities, based on the policy of clemency and national unity announced at Cabinda in 1978 by the late lamented President Agostinho Neto.

In fact, in accordance with instructions from above, the party and government structural entities in the province have carried out a series of actions, and there are others under way, aimed at the total reintegration of that population into the country's social existence.

The work, directed and supervised directly by Comrade Zeferino Estevao Juliana, coordinator of the MPLA-Labor Party's Provincial Committee, and commissar of the province, had its high point on the occasion of the oath of allegiance to the fatherland, the party, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the people.

JORNAL DE ANGOLA intends to present a series of articles on the reintegration work already accomplished; however, in view of its political nature, we are giving priority today to the oath-taking by the armed elements.

First, however, to have an accurate idea of the site where the function took place, it should be recalled that the municipality of Kimbele borders the Republic of Zaire to the north and east, the municipality of Maquela do Zomba to the west, and the municipality of Sanza Pombo to the south.

However, communications from the capital headquarters of the province to Kimbele are provided by a road over 300 kilometers long. It is nearly 80 kilometers from the municipality's headquarters to the so-called "former FNLA-COMIRA [Military Committee of the Resistance in Angola] base"; and it is now accessible by means of a path dug by Uige Province's community services. We shall discuss this matter in the forthcoming articles.

From a communications standpoint, the Cuango River, which adjoins the municipality, serves small boats, as well as the watercourses of the Cuilo and Cugo

Rivers. Hence, the former central base, now being converted into a commune, is located at the vertex of the tributary of the Cuilo and Cuango Rivers; hence the name Cuilo-Cuango Central Base. A total of 55 minutes by helicopter from Uige to Kimbele and 12 minutes from Kimbele to the base was the time required for us to reach there.

#### The Oath Taking Ceremony

Former Cuilo-Cuango Central Base; 1500 hours, 28 October.

In the place of honor, in the center, the pole with the flag of the People's Republic of Angola. Formations in a kind of square. Facing the parade, the entourage of the provincial government delegation. In front, lined up in a semi-circle, the former guerrillas and former chiefs with their weapons. On the other side, the civilian population.

Noteworthy from the provincial delegation, besides the commissar, is the presence of Major Bravo, deputy chief of the military region; as well as that of other chiefs of the party and government departments.

An officer from our defense and security forces announces the program, opening the ceremony. After the singing of the national anthem, followed by a minute of silence, broken by political slogans (such as "long live the RPA," "long live the MPLA-PT," "long live the Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos," "long live national unity," and others), the fellow countryman Tonta Afonso de Castro, former chief of staff of ELNA (the FNLA's army), flanked by four former commanders, surrenders his weapon.

Following the former chief's example, each armed man places his weapon on a table previously set up on the site.

On behalf of everyone, a former commander reads the text of the oath, followed by the swearing, done in unison, wherein we can distinguish statements such as, "...We of the Cuilo-Cuango Military Operational Command swear that we shall be faithful to the fatherland, to the MPLA-Labor Party, to the Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the Angolan people and to the revolution. We swear that we shall defend the fatherland's soil bearing arms, fighting the puppets of UNITA so that Angola may tread the path that it has chosen."

And other oaths ensued during the reading of the text by the former commander, heeded attentively by the civilian population which, meanwhile, became excited and many also responded to the oath!

As we have noted, the oath-taking was preceded by the surrender of the weapons by the armed individuals who, in the past, for political reasons and in many instances prompted by fear, had lived excluded from Angolan society.

Of the weapons turned in, we could identify some such as G-3's, Mausers, FN's, AK's, SKS's, Sterling and 60 mortar with a howitzer. We also noted that many of those weapons were not provided with ammunition.

The function was typically a people's celebration, despite the fact that it was a military event, because we could observe from the expressions of the women, the old people and the children, a demonstration of their joy and gratification over the fact that, for them, the war and suffering that they had experienced for nearly 9 years had ended.

This happiness was expressed to us verbally by two fellow countrymen, one from Benguela and the other from Sambizanga, who, at the time of FNLA's military defeat in Luanda, went to Zaire and subsequently settled in the jungle at the aforementioned base. We pause here to say that among the population there we found people who were natives of some of the country's provinces, such as Malange, Benguela, Bie, Luanda and Bengo.

Upon closing the ceremony, Zeferino Estevao Juliana delivered informal remarks in which, on the occasion of this event, he reaffirmed the policy of national unity adopted by MPLA when it was still a movement, and expressly stated in its statutes since 1956. He then recalled the speech given by Comrade President Neto.

After discussing the aggressive policy of the imperialists headed by the Reagan administration which has encouraged racist South Africa to destabilize our country, he remarked that the act of acquiring awareness on the part of the fellow countrymen who have now sworn allegiance to the party, the government and the people constituted a victory for all the people and a hard blow to our enemies. Later in his address, Zeferino Juliana urged the combatants now integrated into the FAPLA to remain vigilant, because the UNITA puppet gangs are attempting to infiltrate the province, and they must be "vigorously combated" so that the people may live in peace.

Moreover, he declared that some of the elements now integrated might swell the ranks of the security forces and the People's Police, in accordance with the criteria to be adopted and the requirements that are sensed. On the other hand, he urged all those present, if they had relatives in the jungle, to persuade them to make an appearance, because they would be well received and, in accordance with their abilities, would be reinstated in the society, so that together we may engage in the tasks of national reconstruction.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Zeferino Estevao Juliana, accompanied by the chiefs of some of the province's party and government departments, turned over weapons to (rearmed) those in charge; in other words, the former chiefs or commanders, now as members of the FAPLA, so that, together, from Cabinda to Cunene, loyal to the MPLA-PT and to the Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, they might fight on behalf of the people's welfare, and national construction, on the path to socialism.

The embrace exchanged between Zeferino Estevao and Tonta Afonso unquestionably reaffirms the fact that, from now on, the barrier which had existed up until then has been eliminated.

2909

CSO: 3442/89

## JAMBA DESCRIBED, VISITED BY GROUP TOURS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Nov 84 p 1

[Text]

## JAMBA, ANGOLA:

For R500 you can board a flight to Jamba, a Guerrilla town where men with AK-47 rifles bring tea and tubs of hot bath water at 4.30am.

The trip is not for the faint hearted or weak bodied. The ancient DC-3 that flies from Pretoria, 600km to the south-east, belongs to a private charter company. Sometimes the plane gets stuck in the mud at Jamba's new airstrip and has to be winched out.

The new strip is, however, a big improvement over the old one. It is only three bone-crunching hours from Jamba over rutted trails in the back of a flat bed truck, instead of nine hours.

This sandy settlement of reed and thatch huts under thorn trees, somewhere in south-eastern Angola, appears on no maps. It resembles many other unmarked bush communities across Africa, but it is a capital of sorts, the headquarters of the "free territory of Angola" proclaimed by Jonas Savimbi's anti-Marxist national union for the total independence of Angola.

Unita disputes control of the country with the recognised government of the pro-Soviet popular movement for the liberation of Angola, whose capital Luanda, is 1 300km to the north-west.

Group tours to Jamba increased dramatically this year after Savimbi began manoeuvring for publicity. Planeloads of reporters based in SA flew in three times, most recently last week. Some came in from Europe via Zaire.

Red Cross officials and European diplomats whose citizens were captured in Unita raids also came to arrange the hostages' release.

This hideout for bush fighters has 10 000 residents, a hospital, arms factory and schools, but it extends for kilometers under the cover of trees, offering no visible large concentrations of people for a possible air attack.

The part that most visitors see has a generator-powered street light and resembles a safari station for big game hunters. Most guerrillas, including Savimbi, carry side-arms, but if there are machine-gun emplace-

ments or foxholes, visitors don't see them.

The anti-Marxist movement appears to achieve one socialist ideal — nobody accumulates wealth. Money is not used in Jamba or elsewhere in the one-third of Angola that Unita claims.

Guerrillas who help visitors carry their luggage and serve meals and drinks around the campfire rebuff the tip that is occasionally offered.

Nobody, from Savimbi on down, is paid.

"The government provides a house and food. We grow vegetables and our meat comes from wild game or cattle," said Corporal Sosusi Lambo. Necessities like canned milk and batteries are bought by Unita and distributed free on the basis of need.

Corporal Lambo, 29, speaks three European languages and two African

languages. His spectacles come from West Germany, made from a prescription issued by a doctor in Jamba.

Unita lives on aid from friendly governments, on captured weapons and clothing, on exports of timber and Ivory and on imports of petrol reportedly supplied free by South Africa. The wine at dinner is South African.

The immigration table stands beneath canvas strung from thorn trees and near a 1.2m high anthill. A two-Page form asks whether the visitor has done military service, and what he thinks of "liberated" Angola.

The lead kept it up until the reporters disappeared around the next bend in the road.

Dinner that night, as most nights, was stew. Later, there were clean sheets and blankets on iron

beds. A bugler woke the camp at 4.30pm. While reporters breakfasted on cold omelets, cold sausages and pickles, guerrillas made their beds.

Savimbi jokes about the comfort Unita offers reporters. He shares the amused courtesy with which the guerrillas treat their big city visitors, many of them overweight and nearly all needing frequent soft drinks and snacks to support their unaccustomed exertion.

"See you in Luanda," guerrillas say to departing visitors. If Unita ever reaches the capital, men who have spent nearly a decade in bush so remote that the Portuguese colonialists called it "the end of the world," will have to re-adjust to scheduled airlines, paved roads, piped water and money. —Sapa AP.

CSO: 3400/311

SUGAR MILL EXPERIENCES LABOR, EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] The "Heroes of Caxito" Sugar Mill is undergoing a difficult time owing to the lack of social conditions for its workers, a shortage of equipment, meager labor for the field work and a high absentee rate.

That entire gamut of problems has hampered the fulfillment of the goals that have been devised and has put the enterprise in the uncomfortable situation of depending constantly on the General State Budget.

During the sugar campaign that is under way, and will end in December, the "Heroes of Caxito" is producing only 3,000 of the 5,000 tons planned.

Also included in the series of difficulties being experienced by the enterprise is the shortage of specialized labor, specifically, for the maintenance of the machinery and for the cane cutting.

In statements made to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency], the general director of "Heroes of Caxito," Candido Carneiro, deeply deplored the stifling of the enterprise's production process, a situation that is hurting not only the population but also the internal trade structures and other industries which use sugar as an essential raw material.

Candido Carneiro explained in detail that the major lack of specialized labor is felt with a greater effect in rural areas where the young people with reading skills exceeding the sixth grade will not agree to work, because of the lack of social conditions.

As a possible alternative to minimize those difficulties, the "Heroes of Caxito" general director suggested the training of more Angolan cadres and the creation of social conditions for the workers. He also called for greater attention from the higher-level agencies so that the rehabilitation of that sugar industry would become a reality.

2909

CSO: 3442/83



## ANGOLA

### BRIEFS

NEW CITY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS--Evaristo Domingos Kimba, minister of provincial coordination, has taken further action regarding the dismissal and appointment of municipal commissioners and their assistants. In this action, Americo dos Santos Baptista Samutunga was removed from the office of municipal commissioner of Dala, Lunda-Sul Province, and Bernabe Chipeio Hossi was made assistant municipal commissioner of Kuemba, Bie Province. Other new municipal directors include Antonio Domingos Mukanda Mavo and Andre Moura, who were promoted by the minister of provincial coordination to the posts, respectively, of municipal commissioner of Dala, Lunda-Sul Province, and assistant municipal commissioner of Tchitembo, Bie Province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Nov 84 p 12] 6362

OFFICIALS INSTALLED IN MOXICO--Five new members of the provincial government took office recently in this city, in a ceremony led by Maj Joao Goncalves Lourenco, provincial commissioner of Moxico. Dr Rui Adelino Rubino Xavier, Joao Pereira "Kissende," Jose Samuila Cacueji and Antonio Alfredo Tchicola were sworn in, respectively, as provincial delegate of the Ministry of Health and secretaries of state for physical education and sports, for culture and for cooperation. The provincial commissioner of Moxico also swore in Dinexa Sar Dessai, his new chief of staff, as well as five other permanent officials for the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Nov 84 p 3] 6362

GDR-ANGOLAN TRADE TALKS--The Joint Subcommittee for Angolan-GDR Foreign Trade has been meeting since yesterday afternoon in the Secretariat of State for Cooperation, in Luanda, in its fifth working session. Leading the discussions are Esmael Gaspar Martins, Angolan minister of foreign trade, and GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle. The talks are aimed at strengthening cooperation between the two countries, focusing on the study of some issues of foreign trade. The meeting, which will last until 17 November, is important in that both parties can rectify some cooperation accords to improve relations in the area of economic cooperation. It will also permit the signing of new agreements which could further cement relations between Angola and the GDR. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Nov 84 p 1] 6362



NEW BPV MEMBERS IN BENGUELA--Nearly 288 individuals incorporated into the People's Vigilance Brigades (BPV) swore allegiance to the fatherland and to the MPLA-Labor Party on Sunday in the town of Ganda. The oath-taking of the new brigade members was part of the program of demonstrations marking 11 November, the date of the anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Angola; the main ceremony for which on the provincial level took place in that town under the guidance of the provincial commissar, Kundi Paihama. On this occasion, Kundi Paihama recommended to the brigade members of Ganda and the defense and security forces stationed in that municipality that they maintain a constant revolutionary spirit and great altruism in the intransigent battle against those engaged in armed banditry. "Every brigade member is and must be a revolutionary," reads the message delivered on the occasion by a recently joined member, subsequently stressing the importance of the BPV. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Nov 84 p 3] 2909

CSO: 3442/83

BRIEFS

CUBAN FILM WEEK ANNOUNCEMENT--With the objective of having you discover Cuba through its multiple aspects, the Cuban Embassy in the Benin Popular Republic is organizing, in collaboration with the OBECI [Benin Cinema Office], a Cuban Film Week from 9 to 15 November 1984. [Excerpts] [Cotonou EHZU in French 9 Nov 84 p 3] 9772

CHINESE LABOR UNION DELEGATION--A delegation of the Chinese Trade Union Federation arrived at Cotonou last Sunday for a week's stay. This delegation, three-man strong, is led by Comrade Han Kai, a member of the Federation's presidium. It was met by Comrade Gregoire Agbahe, deputy first general secretary of the UNSTB [National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin] who headed the delegation of our single trade union federation. Since its arrival the Chinese delegation has already had several working sessions with the main UNSTB national bureau. Both delegations stated there was discussion above all on the possibility of strengthening the bonds of cooperation existing between the workers of Benin and China, bonds which are already excellent. [Text] [Cotonou EHZU in French 13 Nov 84 p 8] 9772

CSO: 3419/142

## OVERSTOCKING THREATENS NATION'S NATURAL SANCTUARIES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Nov 84 p 7

[Text]

**MOPIPI,  
BOTSWANA:**

Rampant cattle ranching, spurred by foreign aid, is turning fragile Southern African land into permanent desert and killing off some of the world's last great herds of game.

Scientists say the dramatic case of Botswana, a stable democracy with Black Africa's highest per capita income, reflects a scourge devastating much of a continent each year less able to feed itself.

"This is obscene," said ecologist Mr Douglas Williamson, on a monstrosity dotted with blackened piles of skulls and bone ash — burnt remains of 50 000 wildebeest antelope crowded out by cattle at this Kalahari reservoir.

North east of here, at least 40 000 zebra and antelope face death, walking 48km between their water source, the Botete River, and nearest vegetation left by grazing cattle.

"At this rate, within the decade there will be nothing left of the game," said Mr Williamson, a South African who has

worked in Botswana 10 years, now with the Frankfurt Zoological Society.

Steadily, he said, cattle are rendering sterile, land that should indefinitely sustain wild and domestic animals.

"How can you have a production system that destroys its base for production?" he asked.

**MOST ENDANGERED**

The wildebeest — or gnus — are the most endangered.

Experts reporting for the United Nations, international agencies and the Botswana Government agree environmental damage is critical, in places irrevocable.

And, they say, most cattle are owned by a rich elite in power, who sell beef to the European Economic Community at preferential rates, with no net tax benefits to the Botswana Treasury.

As elsewhere in Africa, severe drought has intensified overgrazing, leaving vast stretches devoid of vegetation or covered in scrub bush even wildlife cannot eat.

The extreme is Lesotho, veined with raw eroded gashes, which loses 10 per cent of its topsoil a year.

"We would have saved it, but the political will was not there," said Mr Sid Youthed, former soil conservation officer in Lesotho who sees similar trends here.

In Botswana, the situation is worsened by 28-80km of cordon fences erected to control hoof-and-mouth disease, believed carried by buffalo.

Since 1954, ecologists say hundreds of thousands of game animals have died from the fences.

**MASSACRED**

Wild herds, cut off from routes to water, die naturally or are massacred in their weakened condition by poachers and villagers.

Ranchers, hard-pressed, crowd cattle into game reserves.

Lion and leopard are killed as predators.

The government and private ranchers override nature's process.

"In concentrating on saving a few popular species, like rhino and

elephants, we are neglecting the destruction of whole ecosystems in which all animals live," said Mr Rick Lomba, and American wildlife specialist.

Two of Africa's last great unspoiled ecosystems are at risk in Botswana.

The Kalahari desert, a richly diverse expanse of grasses and trees, is already mottled with dust-bowls and sand dunes.

As Bushmen hunter-gatherers settle at cattle posts to tend herds, pressure mounts to open their land to grazing.

#### THIN FENCE

The Okavango delta, a vast swamp of stunning beauty is being sprayed to eradicate tsetse fly, fatal to cattle.

Now, only a thin wire fence keeps herders from moving cattle into lush grassland surrounding its waterways.

The three-year drought has killed perhaps 300 000 cattle, but Botswana's herds total three million, three times the human population.

In African tradition, cattle have a sacred status — the more the better. But the drought has reduced the herd to a fraction of its former size.

At the top of the list of two Cabinet members, the top civil servant, the government says.

President Quett M. Masire keeps huge herds.

His brother, Peter, is the country's second largest rancher.

Last year, a Kalahari Conservation Society symposium said authorities disregarded scientific warnings that urgent measures were needed against environmental threats "of very serious proportions."

Each drought causes progressively worse damage, said Mr John

Cooke, of the University of Botswana.

"Experts see it. Others don't want to see it. It's only human.

Mr David Finlay, top civil servant in the Agriculture Ministry, blamed the drought, and forecast some improvement with better rains.

But he acknowledged: "I know we are doing damage, losing land. We must convince people not to overstock or move into fragile areas. But I am talking about 10, 15, 20 years, and the ecologists will quite correctly say we haven't got 10, 15 or 20 years."

He said authorities were beginning to consider stock controls.

Foreign specialists fault not only rich ranchers but also such donors as the European Economic Community and the World Bank. "We are helping finance the devastation of the Kalahari Desert," said Mr Christian Branchard, EEC delegate to Botswana, who advises a policy review.

#### POLITICAL PROBLEM

"The problem is political."

He referred to a beef export quota of 19 000 tons a year to the EEC at a 90 percent levy reduction, a deal arranged by the government after independence. Botswana had no other source of income.

Now Botswana produces 12 million karats of diamonds a year, the world's third largest producer.

The government makes no profit from cattle since ranchers' taxes are offset by free veterinary services and indirect subsidies.

EEC advisers have urged a 10 percent tax at the slaughterhouses, but officials have not implemented it.

"The 100 Million dollars earned last year from beef exports went straight into

the pockets of private owners — one third of them to one man," a foreign aid official put it.

That man, Mr Derek Brink, whose father settled here from South Africa, is regarded as individually holding more personal land than anyone in the world — 396 900 hectares.

The EEC paid cattle owners about R47m more than the free market price and, at the same time, subsidised beef sales to Mozambique and Angola, Botswana's impoverished neighbours.

The nine-member community already has a 600 000-ton beef surplus.

Recently, EEC officials gave tentative approval to renewing the quota in what sources within the community called a political compromise.

The World Bank has lent more than about R16m in cattle projects which bank-sponsored reviews found to have caused serious damage.

In one scathing assessment, two specialists reported a plan to start small ranches for the disadvantaged in fact put more land into the hands of the rich, destroying rangeland, killing off wildlife and creating local hostility.

They concluded: "persistently to ignore the problem (of overstocking) as Botswana presently does, is absurd for a nation so concerned both with image and the performance of a modern livestock producing country."

World Bank officials are considering yet a third phase, designed to correct past imbalances, but many experts fear the situation is likely to worsen further.

The US agency for International Development abandoned livestock projects two years when it was determined they were causing more harm than good,

a US official said.

US specialists argue for more emphasis on food production.

Botswana grew only 5 percent of its food needs last year, largely because of drought, and relies on international aid for 55 percent of its food requirements.

Government officials note cattle have been central to Botswana's culture for centuries, and 60 percent of all citizens derive some direct income from the herds.

"we talk about developing wildlife for tourism, but that doesn't put money into the peasant's pocket," one senior official put it.

#### BADLY SKEWED

But critics argue the distribution is badly skewed.

Despite Botswana's reputation for relatively corruption-free government, powerful financial and political interests clearly dominate the beef industry.

Mr. Brink's agents buy weakened cattle from small herders, at discounted rates.

Other large ranchers, often government officials control water points and usable rangeland, crowding out small holders who cannot withstand the drought.

One senior civil servant — since removed — boasted openly of owning 1 500 cattle and evading all taxes, according to government sources who added he was not a rarity.

Officially, a careful balance is sought between cattle and wildlife so one does not disadvantage the other.

"Look, this is cattle country," an Agriculture Ministry official said in an interview.

"I like wildlife, but let's face it, if all wildlife disappeared tomorrow our job would be 75 percent easier. It would be like heaven." — Sapa.

## EFFECTS OF OPERATION MANTA CLARIFIED

Ndjamena AL-WATAN in French 10 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Laoukoura Sa-Ndoudjinang: "Operation Manta Is Not a Source of Financing"]

[Text] The Chadian people, wounded both in the flesh and in the spirit by 20 years of war, continue courageously to confront a savage, bloodthirsty enemy whose goals are the annexation of Chad and the enslavement of its people. Facing this imminent danger which weighs on our country and will long continue to do so for as long as the maniac from Syrtis reigns, the Chadian authorities, at the height of the Libyan invasion, made appeals to friendly and fraternal countries to come to our assistance. Thus it was that first Zaire, then France, replied by sending their contingents to support our forces so as to stop the advance of the Libyan armies. One remembers the thousands of tons of fragmentation bombs dropped by Tupolev and Sukhoi bombers between June and July 1983 on the city of Faya and the surrounding area which destroyed people, palm groves, livestock and fauna. The head of state, Comrade Hissein Habre, personally supervised operations and appeals at the time, and launched them from the front under the Libyan bombardment. One also remembers the prefabricated lies disseminated by JANA, that falsehood manufacturing den, which announced the death of President Hissein Habre during the hottest moments.

When Operation Manta arrived in Chad on 15 August 1983, Chadians as a whole believed in it not only as a means to stopping the Libyan invasion, but also believed that this force would help them to regain their occupied territory. Everyone knows what followed.

Today, the French troops are withdrawing from Chad, and the last Manta contingent embarked on 7 November early in the morning. The Zairian troops are leaving also. Does this mean that Chadian problems and the Chadian-Libyan conflict have therefore been settled? It is on this question that we would have liked to open a serious debate. But what do we observe in the western media? Something that borders on the ridiculous.

Thus JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE No 49, of 25 October went hard at it with the headline, "Chad, the Zero Degree of the Economy." In its article, clarified by the subheading "The End of Khaki Money," this newspaper declared that the departure of the French troops (Manta) from Chad would bring an end to the economic boom, and to the gathering of nomads seeking food and medical assistance in the areas

where the French forces were stationed, and finally, that the embryonic communications network (construction of bridges, landing strips) between the capital Ndjamena and the interior would disappear.

Indeed, is it a question for us of knowing whether the mission of the French troops in Chad was to promote an economic boom? We understand perfectly well what the authors of this article mean. According to them, "the French umbrella," as they like to call it, restored the Chadian people's confidence in their security sufficiently to enable them to devote themselves to reconstruction. Of course Operation Manta helped stop the Libyan invasion of our country. But today these troops have left whereas the Libyan armies are still in Chad. It is a fact. Secondly, the government of the Third Republic had succeeded in calling an international conference on assistance to Chad in November 1982 in the context of the effective recovery of the country's economy.

At the conclusion of these deliberations, the money men decided that they could respond to the emergency program, costing approximately 100 billion CFA francs, presented by our country.

Two years later, from June 1982 to June 1984, the assessment of this undertaking proved to be positive since it was more than 70 percent achieved. As a matter of fact, 45 billion CFA francs have been invested in Chad according to the statistics provided by the Ministry of Planning and National Reconstruction. It is within this framework that the progress registered for the economic recovery must be placed and appreciated. All industries have been able to get off to a fresh start, particularly the different agro-industrial complexes mentioned by JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE, namely Coton-Chad, SONASUT, the STT etc. On this subject, the Chadian authorities have repeated their appeal for a new conference to assess assistance for Chad in 1985.

To return to JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE's article, which stated that the departure of French troops would put an end to the economic boom, it is necessary to recall a few points in order to isolate the real problem.

Without being an economist or an official in Chad's Ministry of the Economy, I find it hard to believe that Chad experienced an economic boom with the arrival in Chad of Operation Manta, since this presupposes the following facts: first, that the French troops imported a large quantity of goods. These would make possible the collection of fabulous customs duties as taxes paid to the state which would reinvest them in local businesses. This is false. Manta never realized such transactions. Can one speak of the revenues paid or distributed to Chadian merchants? On the contrary, the state had to deal with the illegal trade organized by merchants who delivered a certain amount of goods, particularly foodstuffs, to Manta, constituting a loss for the public finances to make up.

The Chadian economy is not complex. It is restricted these days to stock raising and agriculture. Would the presence of French troops have made possible the development of these two sectors? To my knowledge, the real harmonious development of a country presupposes a peaceful state of affairs. Chad is still at war with Libya. There are still our 550,000 square km occupied by Libya

which arms the Islamic Legion. The government of the third republic is currently fighting on three fronts: on the military level, against natural disasters (drought, famine, the encroachment of the desert), and at the same time is devoting itself to reconstruction.

It is true that the French troops had an impact through their timely action on the lives of our people by medical or other treatment. But to go from there to affirm that they contributed to the establishment of a flourishing economy is simply to falsify the situation. Speaking of the amounts spent by the French troops stationed in Chad, they certainly invested in the consumption of the local beer (Gaia). They contributed largely to hyperinflation on the local market. That meant distress for the average Chadian whose buying power was crushed. Operation Manta cost the French government one billion CFA francs per month, but Chad does not produce kerosene, spare parts for aircraft and missiles, and even less bullets, for this sum to be invested in our local businesses. Analyzing the economy of a struggling country is all very fine, but to place it in its true context is even better if one wants to avoid the ridiculous.

9824

CSO: 3419/156



RURAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY CRITICIZED OVER GAFACOOPS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Two leading members of the National Steering Committee and National Executive Council of the GAFACOOPS, Mr G.K. Boadi and Nana Pobee Adu, have confirmed that many things had gone wrong with the organization, but "are being overlooked by the Ministry of Rural Development and Co-operatives."

Leading a delegation to the media houses in Accra yesterday, Mr Boadi who is also the Ashanti Regional Treasurer of the GAFACOOPS expressed disgust and shock at the way the Ministry was handling the burning and sensitive issues of the farmer's body in general.

"In the view of the GAFACOOPS executive, what the Ministry is doing is tantamount to siding with only six office holders who have no executive powers rather than dealing with the Steering Committee and Executive Council which are the controlling organs," said Mr Boadi.

Explanation

On the ineffectiveness of the leadership of GAFACOOPS which the Ministry had refused to accept, Mr Boadi regretted that the directives by the Ministry asking PDCs and District Secretaries to organize farmers and fishermen at the grassroot level for the impending GAFACOOPS elections was a pointer to the fact that the officeholders had failed to exhibit organizational acumen which the Ministry must now admit and give in to what the majority and "concerned farmers are saying."

He explained that the revolutionary and concerned members of GAFACOOPS were not after the collapse of the movement but rather they wanted the right thing to be done so that there would be a proper and well organized national farmers movement in the country and urged the Ministry to come to earth and reason with the majority.

CSO: 3400/312

## BRIEFS

**GAFACOOPS PROBE CALLED FOR**--Six farmers organizations in the Ashanti Region have asked the Government to give official recognition to the Interim Management Committee of the Ghana Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives (GAFACOOPS). They have also called for a full-scale probe into the operations of the organization since it was formed two years ago. At a meeting in Kumasi last Wednesday, the six organizations--Ghana National Farmers Council, Ghana National Farmers Union, Ghana Food Growers Association, Ghana Co-operatives Marketing Association and the Cocoa/Coffee/Sheanut Farmers Association--urged that these measures should lead to the restructuring of the GAFACOOPS both at the national and regional levels. In a resolution issued after the meeting, the organizations accused the GAFACOOPS of indulging in serious financial mismanagement. Last year, they alleged, the GAFACOOPS lent ₵100,000 to Nana Owusu Gyemi, national president from the Ashanti Region branch coffers to meet the funeral expenses of Nana Gyemi's late uncle. The amount has not been refunded to date. They recalled the recent arbitrary suspension of two members of the Ashanti Regional Steering Committee for merely calling for a meeting to discuss GAFACOOPS audit report. A case in which a new safe bought at ₵20,000 for the Kumasi office miraculously disappeared and the reported diversion of 150 bags of sugar and 15 cases of nails allocated to farmers in Ashanti were cited. They accused Opanin Kwasi Owusu, the Ashanti Regional president of the GAFACOOPS for "snatching one Neoplan bus out of a fleet of 15 CMB vehicles released or sold to GAFACOOPS for food evacuation, for his personal use." [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Nov 84 p 8]

**'COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY' RELIEF ITEMS**--Mr Gyesi Ankrah, Greater Accra Regional Co-ordinator of the NDC, disclosed yesterday that certain religious groups were using relief items to spread rumours against the revolution in the rural areas. Mr Ankrah, therefore, called on cadres living in these places to be alert to fight these counter-revolutionary activities. The regional Co-ordinator, who disclosed this at a rally held at Mayera near Nsawam, did not give the names of the groups involved but mentioned that "their activities at Bortianor, near Accra, has been exposed. "With small rice, wheat and second-hand clothing, they try to confuse the minds" of those they give these items to, Mr Ankrah said. At other times, he said, "they use the absence of certain social amenities to sway the minds of unsuspecting individuals." But these would fail, for the PNDC itself had made the people to understand the economic situation and to agree to initiate projects on self-help basis.

He, therefore, reminded executives of PDCs on their role, and asked them to "lead them undertake development projects." Mr Ankrah reiterated the need for discipline among cadres, noting that it was only a disciplined person who can provide better leadership." [Text] [Accra GHANAIAIAN TIMES in English 20 Oct 84 pp 1, 3]

COOPERATIVE MOBEMENT--Peasant farmers have been asked to embrace the co-operative concept of farming to enable them to have easy access to agricultural inputs. In addition, the formation of co-operative societies will ensure them for loans from the banks and help to improve their living conditions. The West-Dagomba District Secretary, Mr W.W. Zakariah, reiterated this call at a farmers' rally here at which the West-Dagomba district Co-operative Agricultural Union sold 2,500 tubers of yam to the district's Agricultural Task Force for re-sale to workers. He reminded the farmers of the emphasis that the Government placed on co-operatives and urged them to take advantage of it. Mr Iddrisu Yakubu, president of the union disclosed that the union had drawn up a two-year development programme to build a warehouse, a conference hall and a co-operative primary school. Mass education and tree-planting would also be undertaken, he added. [Text] [Accra THE GHANAIAIAN TIMES in English 8 Nov 84 p 8]

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE--The Ghanaian business community has been re-assured that the government would give it every opportunity to enable it to play a useful role in the revolution. Mrs Aanaa Enin, member of the PNDC, said this when she addressed the seventh convention of the Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship International (FGBMFI) at the Ambassador Hotel in Accra on Thursday. The PNDC member said the current revolutionary process is not against private enterprise. The PNDC, she said, recognises the significant role that the private sector has played in the fields of commerce and industry, mining and quarrying, timber industry, transportation, construction, education, health and in the cocoa and agricultural sectors. She recalled, however, that Ghana's immediate past history indicates that malpractices in the field of business, more than anything else, contributed to the economic predicament of Ghana as it is now. Several commissions of enquiry have over the years revealed evidence of gross corruption and decadence in the operations of several businesses in the country, she added. Mrs Enin said, therefore, that the objective of the revolution is to sweep away the multifarious vices associated with the business community and in their place inculcate such virtues as honesty, integrity, accountability, abhorrence of greed and the eradication of the get-rich-quick mentality. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Nov 84 p 8]

CSO: 3400/312

PLANNING MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 7 Nov 84 pp 4,7

[Report on interview with Bartolomeu Pereira, minister of economic coordination, planning and international cooperation, by ANOP, in Bissau, date not given]

[Text] In an interview granted recently to the Portuguese news agency ANOP, Comrade Bartolomeu Simoes Pereira, minister of economic coordination, planning and international cooperation, referred to the economic achievements of our government in implementation of the 4-Year Economic and Social Development Plan for 1983/1986, as well as the problems it has faced. In the interview which follows, the comrade minister also discusses some aspects of our cooperation.

Agriculture, viewed in two basic dimensions, that is, the achievement of self-sufficiency in food and increased export receipts, is currently the number one economic objective in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

This is actually a matter of attempting to implement the country's 4-year development plan approved following the readjustment movement of 14 November, which readopted the master strategy lines determined in the Third Congress in 1977, establishing agriculture, fishing and the exploitation of woods and mineral resources as priority sectors.

The priority of priorities is the agriculture sector and, within this sector, with particular emphasis on achieving food self-sufficiency, which is important in a country where there are strong indications of the advance of the Sahara and consequently of a great threat of desertification.

In statements to ANOP in Bissau, Bartolomeu Simoes Pereira, Guinea-Bissauan minister of planning and international cooperation, said that an office of food security had already been created, aimed at solving the country's food problem, and also an interministerial commission for food security. Both projects receive assistance from the FAO.

"Meanwhile, we are already producing some products which have helped to improve the diet of our people," the minister stressed.

Among these products, Bartolomeu Pereira alluded to increased production of such vegetables as cassava, potatoes, onions, fruits (particularly in the south) and corn.

#### Important Role

"Corn production could come to play an important role in solving Guinea-Bissau's food problem," the minister said. He reported that, "With the support of the Portuguese firm Ovimigal, studies are being conducted for various projects in this area." They will be submitted to the African Development Bank to obtain financing.

"In a first phase, it is planned to establish a company composed of Portuguese and Guinea-Bissauan private partners, with the aim of producing 4,000 tons of grain, a figure which is already significant, as a start," the minister reported. He added that this will be tied to another project for increased livestock production, namely through the use of SUINAVE feed, and also the production of hogs and eggs, which "will help to improve the nutrition of the people."

Bartolomeu Pereira also referred to the project to recover the paddies to increase rice production, which will be a very lengthy process, however, because it entails construction of a dam, a desalinization project and also settlement of the recovered areas.

Regarding exports, projects are already underway to expand the areas for the cultivation of traditional export products--peanuts, cotton, coconuts and cashew nuts--which could have a considerable influence on Guinea-Bissau's export figures and should bring in the foreign exchange needed for the balance of payments.

Pereira divulged to ANOP that a series of actions is already underway in the Bafata/Gatu zone, aimed at the "improvement of selected seed, the concession of farm credit and expanded acreage and improved productivity."

There has been a great effort to increase cashew nut exports. The goal for the end of 1986 was 1,600 tons, and in 1984, about 4,500 tons have already been exported, from the 1983 crop.

SOCALU, a Portuguese-Guinea-Bissauan cashew nut enterprise, was recently created, with Guinea-Bissauan and Portuguese public capital from UNICER and CENTRALCER.

Cotton is another export product for which action has been taken to increase production, specifically in the Bafata region, in addition to coconuts, for which international market quotations have risen to \$400 per ton at this time.

The big problem is that most of the production, whether peanuts, cotton or coconuts, crosses the border illegally, because of structural shortcomings and the shortage of essential products to supply to the rural [producers] in return.

#### Fishing, a Problem Sector

With regard to fishing, most of the companies already created are struggling with problems originating outside the sector itself.

According to the minister of planning and international cooperation, the bottlenecks in the sector derive from the difficulty in acquiring enough fishing boats to remain at sea for long periods, the cost of fuel, which weighs heavily in the fixed expenses, and the maintenance of the vessels.

This last problem is being solved through the concession of credit by the BFI (European Investment Bank) and technical assistance financed by SIDA (the Swedish development aid program), to rehabilitate the Guinea-Bissauan shipyards.

"We plan to have all the fishing companies unload all the fish at our ports and to conduct their exports from Guinea-Bissau. Up to now, unfortunately, this could not be done, for want of effective control and efficient planning," the minister stressed.

Bartolomeu Pereira told ANOP that one problem which has already been solved is that of preserving the fish, since Guinea-Bissau has a cold storage complex to handle the collection, preservation and storage of the product.

"This complex will be part of a Portuguese-Guinea-Bissauan industrial enterprise (GRUPEIXA), composed of the Portuguese fishing association GRUPESCA, which will contribute the ships, and the Guinea-Bissau state partner, which will provide the cold storage facilities and certain advantages for GRUPESCA."

Pereira noted the approaching visit of Faria dos Santos, Portuguese secretary of state for fishing, which he considered part of the expanding relations with Portugal, particularly in the area of technical assistance, the training of Guinea-Bissauan cadres and also the formation of new joint companies like the one already created.

"Once all the bottlenecks are solved, the fishing sector will contribute decisively to the achievement of food self-sufficiency," the minister said.

He also reported that the nonindustrial fishing associations will be devoted to meeting domestic demand. In this area, SIDA has assisted in the formation of a company installed in Bubaque and the PFC has aided in the creation of another one in Cacheu.

"The problem with our nonindustrial fishing sector is rooted in the poor productivity of the fishing units and the difficulties in controlling them, with the result that most of the fish is sold in Senegal," the minister said.

He stated, meanwhile, that as a result of the round table in Lisbon, and with financing from Kuwait, studies are being conducted, with FAO cooperation, which will permit the creation of new enterprises which will "dynamize" the sector.

With regard to woods, the minister referred to the existence of two state companies, SUCOTRAM and FOLBI, the former devoted to the exportation of milled lumber and parquetry and the latter to the manufacture of plywoods and veneers.

Regarding the sector, the minister reported that Guinea-Bissau is trying to bring in private entities, native and foreign, to participate in the new companies.



He noted: "There is also an aid program for reforestation and a group of programs for forest conservation in Guinea-Bissau.

"Lumbering activities must be accompanied by reforestation measures and action to prevent desertification and soil erosion," he stressed.

#### Mineral Resources

The mineral resources sector is to be vitalized. France is prospecting for phosphates in Farim, although, according to Pereira, "we are continuing to seek out companies that wish to associate with Guinea-Bissau in the exploitation of phosphates.

"This wealth is already available to us, and it could not only help to improve our balance of payments situation but also could certainly benefit the agriculture sector, through better fertilization of the soil," the minister noted.

The bauxite sector is being vitalized, still at the level of exploratory studies, by the USSR in the Boe region. The possibilities for exploiting that mineral are now being considered.

Portugal is also leading the search for other minerals in the same region, but, the minister stressed, "without any certain results to announce."

Petroleum is being prospected intensively by French, U.S., ERG and British multinationals associated with Guinea-Bissau, although no concrete results have been announced yet.

In the area of investments, the Guinea-Bissauan official told ANOP that the rural development sector, basically, support to agriculture, has been expanded significantly, with investments rising from \$8 million in 1982 to \$19 million in 1984, with an increase of almost 100 percent predicted for 1985, when investments should exceed \$30 million.

The minister considered investments in the mineral sector to be somewhat separate, since they represent a combination of financing provided in accord with other countries.

In the fishing sector, new investments will depend on the results of the studies being conducted within the framework of Kuwaiti assistance and on Guinea-Bissauan state participation in the joint companies that will be formed.

According to Bartolomeo Pereira, the forestry sector has received "considerable support," but, he stressed, "a whole study of the forestation area remains to be effected, so at this time only the enterprises already formed will be maintained, but with an eye to increasing their productivity."

In a brief retrospective of the 10 years following independence, the minister of planning and economic cooperation said that the country had started at a "pretty primitive level," although it was "similar to that of other developing African countries."



"At the time of independence, our economic structures were not mature enough to respond even minimally to all the demands of the new state," the minister stressed. At the time of independence, "within the process of economic development, everything was a first priority."

He also noted that, at that time, the country was affected by the international crisis provoked, particularly, by the rise in petroleum prices, which further aggravated the domestic situation.

"Although the country received considerable foreign aid in the first years, the irregularities in the weather and the sharp drop in the international prices of our traditional export products led to further worsening of the domestic situation," the minister said.

Pereira admitted, however, that "in the first years after independence, the investment policy was not always very well guided.

"We made some investments that we now admit did not contribute effectively to solving the country's economic problems. Hence, after 14 November 1980, the government returned to the guidelines of the Third PAIGC Congress; it drafted a stabilization program, introducing major corrections in the investment area, and created the conditions to launch our first 4-year plan."

Pereira thought it would be difficult to give a "precise accounting," because, he stressed, "if we want to make a sector-by-sector analysis, we have to accept that, while some mistakes were made, there was also much that was positive.

"As a newly independent country, we had to go through certain phases of experimentation. Having learned from our mistakes, perhaps today we may be in a better position to implement a policy that will lead to a solution of the serious economic problems facing the country," he stressed.

Among the positive actions, the minister noted the recovery of land for agricultural production, the opening of water wells, cadre training and in the area of health and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

On the negative side, he mentioned the formation of enterprises that "helped make the crisis worse," specifically, a plastics factory "that never became functional," a fruit processing company "inconveniently" located in Bolama, an automobile (N'Haye) assembly plant "which perhaps was not a priority," and a huge agroindustrial complex, the Cumere complex, on which almost \$20 million was spent, with no return to date.

"We are seeking a solution for these cases," concluded the minister of planning and international cooperation. He added that the problem of Cumere is under study and that, within the framework of UNIDO, an international conference is scheduled for 1985 in Vienna, with all the investors and lenders, to arrive at suitable solutions and to "resolve this matter."

Also on the way to a solution are the cases of the N'Haye plant (with the incorporation of a bicycle assembly line and merger with a metalworking enterprise). Automobile assembly will "purely and simply be abandoned."

PROBLEMS FACED BY ENAFRUTA

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Nov 84 pp 4, 7

[Report on interview with Valerio Vaz, director of ENAFRUTA, by NO PINTCHA, date and place not supplied]

[Text] In August 1978, the former Commission of Trade and Crafts, today the Ministry of Commerce, Crafts and Tourism, created ENAFRUTA, the National Fruit Enterprise. Its principal area of action includes the purchase, sale and exportation of our fruits. This is its objective and its reason for being, but "it has never completely achieved its aims," according to Valerio Vaz, director of the enterprise.

The company does not have an organic statute which would at least establish the master plan of the organization and the method of production; 1 agricultural technician (the director) and 18 casual laborers operate ENAFRUTA, where the minimum wage is about 4,000 pesos.

The matter of personnel training is of great concern to Valerio Vaz, who has already forwarded several reports to the ministry, demonstrating "the need for trained workers, especially in the areas of collecting, marketing and storing the products." However, "everything will depend on higher-level orientations and directives," the ENAFRUTA director expects.

When we asked him if the company was fulfilling the role for which it was created, he answered promptly: "I cannot say that its role has been met, because I have not seen any profits yet, in other words, that the company is profitable."

For this reason, he said, there is a need to "'bota mon' (meaning to assist) the company with everything it should have because, at this moment, it needs more equipment (such as transportation means and packing crates) and a good supply of fruits so that it can actually merit the role which it should have in the country. The company has a reason for being, because more farmers and planters are born every day."

Financing Needed

Bananas, oranges and tubers are the major products which ENAFRUTA acquires for its warehouses. The southern zone--precisely, the areas of Tumbandim,

Gadamael-Porto, Guiledje, Ca-Soare and also the Prabiz Farm, in Gambiel--and some other points are the company's main fruit suppliers.

ENAFRUTA acquires fruit in the interior by direct purchase from the producer, and the weighing-in is the first step in the operation. The company then resells the fruit "to obtain a minimum profit," according to our informant, who added: "The profit barely covers the cost of transportation."

Valerio Vaz continued: "Since we don't have any huge sum of money available for traveling, the price we charge for fruit is more a matter of politics than profit." He cited the large problems and expense which a truck can entail on a trip to the south of the country, what with the precarious condition of the roads; "ENAFRUTA would be justified in selling the products at twice the price, which it doesn't do, while losses are the name of the game in this unprofitable business."

ENAFRUTA has often been shut down, only to begin again. According to its director, this is all because of the poor sales of the fruits, a result of the small supply from the producers. He said, however, that this year the producers have promised to sell their crops.

The fruit company has two vehicles (trucks) to pick up the produce from its partners, but these are not adequate, according to the highest official of that agency of the Ministry of Commerce.

"Although not all the farmers sell their fruit to us, the fact is that there are times when they have large quantities available and we don't have the capacity to go pick them up. This also makes it difficult for the company to show any large profit," he said. He added that his department has no maritime transportation at this time and that "the situation would be improved if the company had a boat to ship the products from the south to the port of Bissau."

#### Marketing Fund

The prices charged for the produce, as well as the spoilage of fruit in shipment, prevent any large profits and prejudice this fruit marketing company.

"It is the company which is hurt by the situation. Although in some cases we managed to earn enough to invest in more purchases, usually we break about even, but it is not enough to pay the wages of all the manpower; this is guaranteed by the Commerce Ministry. Valerio Vaz explained: "For this reason, I think there should be a marketing fund--which, incidentally, used to exist, but has now been turned over to the Finance ministry."

Thus, as we were told at the time, with incalculable losses to the company, it is not included in the General State Budget, except for a minimal contribution for the casual laborers employed, while the company, or else the Commerce Ministry, guarantees their wage. The director feels that the marketing fund should take on and resolve the most urgent needs of the fruit marketing department.

With regard to storage of the fruit, the department has a 30-ton cold storage chamber. There is a large problem here, however, since the chamber functions

only minimally because of the electric power shortage. Our informant added: "We do not have our own generator."

So the fruit is not kept in this chamber. "The fact is, we don't receive enough fruit to make proper use of the chamber" since "there is great demand for the fruit, so it does not spend very much time at the warehouse, although a small part (infinitesimal), which is of poor quality or has spoiled, remains here, which is no great loss."

Although the cold storage chamber can preserve produce, it is not really used, according to the company director, who made it quite clear: "We have to be realistic. A chamber like ours really calls for a private generator, which would contribute to its durability; i.e., it would have a longer life."

The agricultural technician said that he had made several representations to the Commerce Ministry, seeking a solution to the problem of the cold storage chamber, but that "nothing has been done up to now." However, "since this is a vital need of the National Fruit Enterprise, I think that in due time the competent authorities will do everything possible to solve the problem."

#### Traffic in Produce Must be Controlled

One of the missions of ENAFRUTA is to export produce. For this reason, we brought up the matter during our conversation with the company director Valerio Vaz. We learned that, in previous years, the company was exporting fruit. The last exports were in 1982, to Fruleg, a Portuguese firm.

ENAFRUTA did not export fruit in 1983, or if it did, it was only to Portugal. "Why wasn't it exporting to other countries?" we asked our informant at one point. He explained: "Exporting is not as easy as many people think. There are countries where it is very difficult to introduce our fruit. There must be some acceptance by the local government so that obstacles won't arise with the entry of products."

He gave the specific example of Portugal, with which relations are good and where the TAP [Portuguese Air Transport] offers a special rate for shipments of over 250 kilograms, which greatly reduces ENAFRUTA's costs of exporting its products to this friendly country.

Comrade Valerio Vaz assured us that 1985 would be the year of exportation for ENAFRUTA, and the Commerce Ministry is offering its support, in order to bring in foreign exchange, which is important for the country's imports of other essential products.

#### Traffic in Produce

The border traffic in produce also troubles the fruit marketing department. Comrade Valerio Vaz recommends that the government take steps to combat this [illegal traffic], to prevent our fruit from leaving the country.

According to Vaz, priority should be given to ENAFRUTA in the acquisition of produce from the farmers and there should be greater supervision of the borders and greater cooperation among the regional officials.

The director of the fruit enterprise was very distressed about the case of the Bolama-Bijagos Region, where there is a large quantity of coconuts, but "they have never asked us to transport their product. Despite our continuous telephone calls, we have had no concrete results.

"We all know that there is a great quantity of coconuts in Camouria (a section of Bolama)," "VaVa" explained, "and we know that this product is sold to the 'djilas.' Why don't they sell it to us, too? It seems strange to me, because everyone in Bolama knows that there is a national department for fruits."

Speaking of the company's prospects, or rather, its future plans, the Commerce Ministry official told us: "We do not have prospects, or rather, any large-scale development plans; still, I think that the minister himself is going to see that the department functions well and achieves its objectives, insofar as possible, and that it receives a General State Budget allocation, like the other state enterprises in the country.

"Although our potential is not very strong, our biggest problem is obtaining products within our territory. I think that, in a happier future, there will be so much fruit in Guinea-Bissau that INATRUTA will not even be able to collect it all," our informant predicted.

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CS0: 3442/75

CANADIAN TECHNOLOGY EXPOSITION, COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 6 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Diaby Aboubakar: "Canadian Technology Takes the Ivorian Market by Storm"]

[Text] A technology exposition, organized by the Canadian International Development Agency (ACDI), opened yesterday at the Hotel Ivoire under the chairmanship of Mr Mathieu Ekra, minister of state, until 8 November inclusive. Twenty-eight Canadian enterprises will exhibit products, processes and systems, selected for their relevance to the Ivory Coast's developmental priorities.

A series of talks will be given on 7 and 8 November on the subjects of food preservation and energy conservation. Before the opening of this exposition, the first of its kind organized by Canada in our country, we met with Mr Leopold Battel, first secretary of the Canadian Embassy, and Mr Paul J. Skahan, program director for French-speaking Africa in the ACDI Directorate for Industrial Cooperation.

In our interview they mention the context and objectives of the exposition.

Mr Leopold Battel: "After having passed through the different phases represented by projects in the sectors of education, mining, village water supply, and electrification, our cooperation program in the Ivory Coast is now beginning a new chapter.

The Ivory Coast has reached a relatively high level of development in comparison with other countries.

Our assistance program must be oriented toward a new approach which takes into account this level of development.

The priorities fixed by the 1981 mixed commission included at that time aid to small and medium enterprises through technology transfers.

The cooperation program will encourage this transfer of technologies by placing at the Ivory Coast's disposal a line of credit of \$25 million, or more than 11 billion CFA francs.



Furthermore, the aim of our industrial cooperation program is to place Canadian companies in touch with Ivorian companies so that the latter may benefit from Canadian technologies. These are North American technologies in French.

The exposition, which opened at the Hotel Ivoire, provides a better occasion to encourage this transfer of technology. That is because it will permit Ivoriens to know Canadian products better.

The 11 billion line of credit will permit private and public companies to acquire Canadian goods and services under favorable conditions: a 50 year term of credit with 10 years of interest free deferred credit.

That is to say our assistance program previously based on a project by project approach, is now oriented toward a more global approach in which the government becomes our sole interlocutor. The appropriation of 11 billion CFA francs will be divided in the following way:

--one part of the line of credit is assigned to rural development;

--another part is to serve to finance operations of the Joint-Ventures enterprises.

Here is the procedure for access to this credit: the industrial project is submitted to a bank's study. If the latter decides it is bankable, the application is transferred to us through the Independent Financing Fund which manages the debt. It particularly concerns the small and medium enterprises which meet certain criteria such as profitability and their integration in rural development.

Mr. Paul J. Skahan: "We began our cooperation program in 1982 with the publication of an investment guide for Canadian investors interested in working jointly with Ivorien companies on a given industrial project.

Here we next identify the industrial projects. And we identify the companies of Canadian industrialists. The ones who participated in missions to your country.

In 1983 we organized five missions of Canadian industrialists for the Ivory Coast. Vice versa, we organized missions of Ivorien industrialists to Canada. That was done so that they may better know Canadian products and technologies. Thus, Ivoriens have the possibility of selecting their partners.

Here is a brief account of these activities over the past 2 years.

The technology exposition which we are organizing is the first of its kind in the Ivory Coast.

The talks have the objective of showing the interest these Canadian manufacturing processes and technologies may have not only for Ivoriens but also for other neighboring countries. For this reason, we have issued 1000 invitations. Representatives of African countries such as Senegal, Zaire, etc. are also present.



Moreover, most of the participating companies are small and medium enterprises specializing, among other things, in activities having to do with rural development.

Our aim is to help bring to the Ivory Coast companies capable of bringing technologies which are likely to have the additional merit of creating jobs there.

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CSO: 3419/142

## ODINGA STILL PURSUING POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Nov 84 p 13

[Text]

ONCE a politician always a politician seems to be Mr. Oginga Odinga's message to those who may think that his political days are over. Addressing a gathering during the funeral of his late wife, Mrs. Mary Adhiambo Odinga, last week, the former vice-president took the opportunity to say that he is still very solid in politics and would not leave politics despite requests that he should. Neither is he too old, he said, and, in any case, people become wiser as they grow older, as has been proved by the fact that many countries are ruled by people who are older than he is.

Odinga's remarks raised eyebrows for a number of reasons. To begin with, he has not held political office for the last fifteen years, since his Kenya Peoples' Union (KPU) was banned in 1969; then he was expelled from Kenya's sole political party, Kanu, over two years ago. With the party and parliament as the only official political forums in the country, Odinga is generally not considered to be an active politician.

He has, however, shown in the past that one need not hold a political office to be involved in politics. In 1982, Odinga issued a statement criticising various aspects of the government's domestic and foreign policy and then he left for London from where it was reported that he intended to form a socialist party in Kenya. It was soon afterwards that he was expelled from Kanu; later, parliament passed a bill making Kenya a *de jure* one-party state, effectively demolishing any plans Odinga may have had to form a political party. His expulsion from the party also brought to an end the numerous abortive attempts he has made to contest elections

on a Kanu ticket.

Odinga kept a low profile thereafter, until October this year, when he made another attempt to re-enter public life, this time as the patron of a welfare organisation, the Ramogi Development Trust (Radet). The trust did not last long, for it was struck off the register of societies soon after registration; although no reasons were given for the move, it was widely believed that the government did not take the asserted noble aims of the trust at face value.

Since Odinga no longer has any official political forums open to him, his contention that he is still very solid in politics can be interpreted to mean that he feels himself still an active politician, albeit unofficially. The most important point that he apparently wanted to put across was that, despite his problems, he is not yet finished, suggesting that Kenyans should not think they have heard the last of him.

A number of politicians did not seem to like that idea and early this week Odinga became the subject of heated attacks. The secretary-general of Kanu, Mr. Robert Matano, told Odinga that his participation in politics did not arise since he was not a member of Kanu. Others who made a similar point were the Mombasa Kanu branch chairman, Mr. Shariff Nassir, and an assistant minister in the office of the president, Mr. Isaac Salat. Nassir said that politics had no place in Kenya.

It appears that what irritated politicians about Odinga's statement is that he is already considered politically dead following his expulsion from Kanu. The exact nature of what he considers to be his political activities, therefore, remains to be seen. ■

## CABINET POSITIONS RESHUFFLED UNEXPECTEDLY

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Nov 84 p 7

[Text]

ONE new assistant minister and three new permanent secretaries were appointed in last week's unexpected government reshuffle, announced by the office of the president. Mr. George Muhoho, a former Roman Catholic priest who is currently the MP for Juja in Kiambu District, was appointed an assistant minister for water development to replace Mr. Philip Odupoy, the MP for Kajiado North, who was transferred as assistant minister to the ministry of finance and planning. Muhoho, a brother of Mama Ngina Kenyatta, the widow of the late President Kenyatta, was until his entry into parliamentary politics last year the head of the information department at the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep) headquarters in Nairobi.

Muhoho ceased to be a priest when he sought papal dispensation, with what some said was President Kenyatta's assistance, in order to get married. His appointment as assistant minister gives the Kenyatta family two assistant ministers in the government. The other is Mr. Ngengi Muigai, an assistant minister for finance, who is the son of Mr. James Muigai, the late president's brother. The appointment of Muhoho as assistant minister also means only three out of the seven MPs in Kiambu district are left without ministerial posts.

The director of education, Mr. James Kamunge was appointed permanent secretary in the ministry of natural resources to replace Mr. Omolo Opere. Kamunge had previously worked in the ministry of education as a schoolteacher, headmaster and education officer, and rose to the rank of director of education.

Mr. J.B.O. Omondi, 48, who was a deputy secretary in the ministry of health, was promoted to the post of permanent secretary in the ministry of water development to take over from Mr. Francis Masakhalia. Omondi is a former teacher who joined the ministry of labour, rising to the rank of deputy secretary in 1975. He has worked as deputy secretary in the ministries of finance, works, agriculture and transport and communications.

A former director of the external aid division of finance, Mr. Simeon Shitemi was also promoted to become permanent secretary in the ministry of tourism and wildlife. Shitemi was, until his appointment, the director of the Kenya External Trade Authority. Shitemi takes over from Mr. Japheth Kiti, who was transferred to the ministry of culture and social services. The former PS in the ministry of culture and social services, Mr. James Karuga seems to have been retired from the civil service and appointed the chief executive of the insignificant East African

Diatomite Industries. Karuga was previously a financial secretary in the ministry of finance before being appointed a permanent secretary.

Mr. Peter Kinyanjui, who for a long time has been associated with the Institute of Adult Studies at Kikuyu as its head, was appointed to take over from Kamunge as director of education. Kinyanjui was the director of University of Nairobi's College of Adult and Distant Education, which incorporates the Institute of Adult Studies. No new director for the college has so far been named to replace Kinyanjui.

The reshuffle also involved 31 senior government officers in various ministries who were transferred by the chief secretary, Mr. Simon Nyachae. Among those transferred by Nyachae was the officer in charge of the controversial Central Medical Stores, Mr. A. S. Amisi. Amisi hardly stayed at the CMS for two years after replacing Mr. Amos Kiriro. He moves to the ministry of agriculture as deputy secretary.

This was the second time within the few months since Nyachae took over as chief secretary that extensive transfers of senior civil servants have been made. Last month, Nyachae ordered a massive head count of all civil servants in the country in a bid to ensure that none were on the payroll while not working for the government. ■

CSO: 3400/309

## THIRTEEN PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS CHANGE LEADERSHIP

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Nov 84 pp 8, 9, 10

[Excerpts]

THE government last week announced changes affecting the chairmen and chief executives of 13 parastatal organisations. According to a statement from the office of the president, "the appointment of the new chief executives (and the chairmen) is due to the impending retirement of some chief executives...on age grounds and also in order to revitalise the operations of the others."

The major government corporations affected include the multi-million shilling Kenya Power and Lighting Company, whose rural electrification programme came under heavy criticism in parliament last week during the debate on the vote of the ministry of energy and regional development under which the corporation falls. The chairman and chief executive of the KP&L, Mr. Julius Gecau, who has steered the operations of the company since September, 1970, was replaced and the post decentralised. The post of chairman was given to the firm's general manager, Mr. Isaac Lugonzo, but on a non-executive basis. The new chief executive of the company is Mr. Samwel Gichuru, 40, who was the company secretary of the firm.

Lugonzo, 56, was appointed director of KP&L in 1966 and general manager in 1969. The following year he was appointed deputy chairman of the corporation while still remaining general manager. Once a mayor of Nairobi and a nominated MP, Lugonzo has served as vice-chairman of the University Council.

The new KP&L chief executive, Gichuru, is a certified public secretary and has worked for various local authorities. He joined KP&L as assistant company secretary in 1974. He was promoted to become company secretary in 1976.

The chief executive of the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC), Mr. P.M. Waweru, was also replaced by Mr. J.P.N. Simba, who was the corporation's company secretary. Waweru took over the management of ICDC from Mr. Matu Wamae, the MP for Mathira, when the latter decided to retire and enter parliamentary politics in 1979. The ICDC is one of the largest industrial and commercial organisations with massive government investment which controls several subsidiaries.

The former minister for higher education, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, who was the chief executive of the Synthetic Fibre Corporation, was also removed after barely completing a year in the company. Kamotho, who has been recommended for suspension from the ruling party, Kanu, by the party's Murang'a branch, was appointed to the post soon after losing in last year's general election. He has been replaced by a former DC, Mr. James Waiboci.

Mr. S.E. Langat has been appointed managing director of the Kenya Literature Bureau, taking over from Mr. Duncan Mwangi, who resumes his former post as provincial education officer for Rift Valley. Langat, 41, was secretary of

the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation before being appointed the deputy managing director of the Kenya Literature Bureau.

Also affected in the changes is the Central Bank of Kenya which got Mr. Eric Kotut as the new deputy governor to take over from Mr. Ahmed Abdullah, who goes to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as an alternate executive director with Tanzania's Mr. Edwin Mtei. Kotut, 41, was, until his new appointment, managing director of the Kenya National Trading Corporation. Previously he was the director of the Industrial Survey Promotion Centre. Kotut was replaced at KNTC by Mr. E. Bunyasi, who was formerly the company secretary of the Industrial Development Bank.

Another large organisation affected by the changes is the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board, where the former managing commissioner of the Kenya Meat Commission, Mr. W.E. Adero, was taken as chief executive. The former chief executive of the board, Mr. J.K. Kigunda, moved to East African Fine Spinners to replace Mr. Joseph Koinange, who has been running the firm since he ceased being the principal of Kenyatta University College.

The former principal immigration officer, Mr. J.K. Mutua, who was chairman of the Kenya Film Corporation, has

been replaced by a former chief information officer, Mr. Arthur Reuben, while Professor P.M. Githinji, the principal of the University of Nairobi College of Architecture and Engineering was appointed the chairman of the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute.

Mr. James Karuga, who was previously a permanent secretary in the ministry of energy and regional development, then culture and social services, was retired from the civil service and appointed chief executive of the East Africa Diatomite Industries. Unlike in the cases of the two permanent secretaries (Masakharia and Opere — see stories elsewhere) who were sacked for abuse of office, no reason was given why Karuga was removed from the civil service.

A former DC, Mr. Walter Muganda, was appointed chairman of the Water Apportionment Board, while Mr. F. Labosa was appointed chairman of the Tea Research Foundation. Mr. F. Muriithi is the new chief executive of the Kenya Drilling Company.

During the two past budget proposals, the government made it clear that it would take serious steps to streamline the operations of parastatal organisations which had a history of mismanagement resulting in huge losses. ■

## MOI CALLS SENIOR CIVIL SERVANT CLUB SUBVERSIVE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Nov 84 p 11

[Text]

**SINCE** President Daniel arap Moi described the Public Service Club in Nairobi as a centre for rumour-mongering and a house of subversion last week, the future of the club has looked uncertain. Patronised mainly by senior civil servants and usually packed, the club has been boycotted by its members since the president's accusation. In his statement, President Moi said that the government would watch like a hawk the activities of the club, cautioning members to be careful of what they said. In view of that warning, civil servants are most likely thinking twice before going to the club for fear of being associated with the activities of which the president has accused the club.

President Moi further accused senior civil servants of violating ethics by spreading rumours. He did not give the details or the nature of the rumours or the subversive activities, but warned that the country would not tolerate leaders whose main objective was to create division, hatred and tribalism. They were harsh words, which implied that the president is losing faith and confidence in senior civil servants.

It is possible that the current boycott of the Club by its members will be a temporary one, though if members completely abandon the club for fear of guilt by association, the facilities offered at the clubs such as sports and the bar, might remain unutilised for some time. In that eventuality, the club's executive committee might consider restructuring the club or even dissolving it and disposing of its assets and liabilities. The president in 1980 made public statements accusing the

Union of Kenya Civil Servants of engaging in politics and the union was ultimately disbanded; a similar thing happened to the University Staff Union.

The Public Service Club's constitution stipulates that membership be reserved for civil service officers of the rank of assistant secretary and above, officers in local authorities and parastatal organisations, officers working for companies and corporations which are wholly or partly owned by the government and those who have retired from government service or from such companies and corporations. Also qualified for membership are those persons whose membership the club's executive committee might consider beneficial to the club.

Chairmanship of the club is reserved for the chief secretary, while the vice-chairmanship should be held by the Nairobi provincial commissioner, though if the vice-chairman is nominated to be chairman, a vice-chairman is usually elected at an annual general meeting.

Other clubs exist for public servants, and if the Nairobi Public Service Club does collapse, its former members are eligible for membership at, among others, the Railway Club, the Ministry of Works Club and the Kenya Police Sports Club. Ministries and/or government corporations and parastatal organisations, without their own clubs might find it necessary to form them.

Even if members resume patronising the Public Service Club, they will presumably find there a different atmosphere from that which existed before President Moi made his accusations. ■



## HUGE FINANCIAL OUTLAY TO HOST '87 GAMES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Nov 84 p 29

[Text]

**ACCORDING** to sources in the ministry of culture and social services, the Kenya government will initially be required to spend between seventy and a hundred million shillings on the new Kasarani sports complex to stage the All Africa Games in 1987. The games will feature 13 different sports and between six and eight thousand sportsmen and women and officials are expected to participate. In addition, estimates by a team of US experts who made feasibility studies in 1980 on the existing facilities reported that the country would have to spend additional amounts to renovate other sports stadia to provide the required standard for a sports event of this magnitude.

The sports to feature in the programme are athletics, football, boxing, basketball, volleyball, judo, lawn tennis, table tennis, cycling, handball, swimming, gymnastics and wrestling and it is clear that phase one of the Kasarani sports complex, which comprises the main stadium, a multi-purpose gymnasium and a swimming pool, will not be able to cater for all of these. The organisers will, therefore, have to look for such other venues as the Nairobi Club, for instance, to stage the lawn tennis. Athletics and football will doubtless take place in the main stadium but areas are needed where athletes can warm up before their events, and these obviously need to be near the main stadium. The synthetic track at the Nyayo National Stadium could well serve

the purpose but the distance from Nyayo to Kasarani poses logistic problems: an athlete could not be expected to warm up at the Nyayo Stadium and then travel all the way to Kasarani to race.

Apart from the Kasarani stadium, the Nyayo Stadium and City stadium in Nairobi, other stadia in the country, like the Mombasa Municipal Stadium, the Afraha Stadium and the Moi Stadium in Kisumu can also be used. But the question is: will there be enough funds to upgrade all these venues to the required standard?

According to the chief sports officer, Mr. James Tirop, officials of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA), led by its president, Mr. Ibrahim Kone from Burkina Faso, are expected to arrive in Kenya late this month or early next to see for themselves the progress which has been made by Kenya in preparation for the 1987 All Africa Games — the fourth in the series since the first games were held in Congo Brazzaville in 1965. Kenya was supposed to stage the games in 1982 but had to ask for more time to prepare fully for the event. Already Egypt has offered to host the games if Kenya eventually throws in the towel, and observers feel that Kenya should say now that they are unable to host if there is any doubt about the issue. Besides Egypt, Morocco and Algeria have indicated they might be willing to host the games but Algeria hosted the third games in the series in 1978, so it is unlikely that the SCSA

would agree to have them shoulder the responsibility again so soon.

In one move to cut down on costs, each participating country will shoulder its own accommodation expenses, but that is a drop in the ocean of the costs of staging the games. Apart from money required to renovate existing venues, money will be required for such things as installing telex machines and telephones to cater for the journalists who will cover the games. All these potential costs, coupled with the silence of Kenyan sports administrators on the feasibility of the games' taking place in Kenya in 1987, indicate that all may not be well with Kenya's offer to host the games.

With only just over two years to go before the games are due to take place it is anybody's guess as to whether the games will eventually be staged. Phase one of the Kasarani complex, according to the leader of the Chinese technical team currently working on it, Mr. Wang Jingzhi, will not be completed until mid-1987. ■

CSO: 3400/310

## CENSUS REVEALS 85,000 NON-EXISTENT CIVIL SERVANTS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Nov 84 p 10

[Text]

IT was generally expected that last month's nationwide head count of civil servants would come up with some interesting revelations on irregular payment of salaries to non-existent employees. But the results, announced last week, defied all expectations. According to the chief secretary, Mr. Simon Nyachae, 85,397 people have been receiving salaries while their names have not appeared on the government payroll. And assuming they were receiving even shs.1,000 each a month, the treasury would have been losing some shs.85 million a month. Though the figures are yet to be verified, the number is indeed alarming for it exceeds the total number of civil servants in any one province in Kenya.

Nyachae said that the next phase of the census will be to establish the total number of genuine employees from this puzzling number and he made it quite clear that those found to have been involved in impersonation would be prosecuted. Among the possible sources of

bogus employees, Nyachae said, are civil servants who have long retired but were still being paid monthly salaries when they should have been transferred to the pension scheme. It appears, however, that the biggest culprits may be some senior officers who have been inflating the number of employees under them on the payroll and illegally receiving payments for the non-existent ones.

The verification exercise is expected to be completed by the end of the year and one measure that Nyachae said will be taken to prevent impersonation is that personnel numbers and identity cards will now be matched. The exercise is expected to disclose many interesting cases of fraud. Apart from streamlining the civil service, the government is now looking forward to saving the large amount of money that it has in the past been paying out to bogus employees. Those who have been receiving free salaries should be preparing to face the music and, in the meantime, making do with less money. ■

## TRADERS REFUSE TO PAY HIGHER MARKET TAX

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Nov 84 pp 20, 21

[Text]

**TRADERS** bringing vegetables and other farm produce to Wakulima wholesale market in Nairobi were faced with a choice last week: either pay the higher cess introduced by the Nairobi City Commission (NCC) at the beginning of the month or watch their goods pile up and rot. But on Thursday last week, the *Daily Nation* reported that traders at the market had decided not to pay the higher cess and for three days had been trading illegally. The NCC's director for social services, Mr. Paul Nakitare, was reported by the *Nation* to have asked the traders to continue paying the old rates until the dispute was settled, but the traders had rejected this offer.

The charges by the NCC on most goods being brought into Wakulima market are now up by shs. 1.00 per bag. A vehicle entering the market is now to be charged shs. 150 per month, 50 per cent up on the shs. 100 charged before, while the charge for vehicles per single visit has also been increased from shs. 20 to shs. 30, charges on handcarts are now shs. 25, a 25 per cent increase from the shs. 20 charged before.

A trader at the market told *The Weekly Review* that the city authorities had picked the wrong time to increase the cess. Following the short rains in leading vegetable producing areas like Kiambu and Kinangop, the prices of cabbage and sukumawiki has fallen sharply from two weeks ago, when a 90 kilo bag of cabbage

was selling for shs. 140 and a bag of sukumawiki for a minimum of shs. 150; early this week, cabbage was down to shs. 40 per bag and sukumawiki to sh. 40. The market is now flooded with vegetables and this has severely affected the prices of most of them, with cauliflower being the only popular vegetable enjoying an increase in price in the last fortnight, selling at shs. 70 a bag early this week, up from shs. 30 two weeks ago.

Another reason for the traders' opposition to the increase in the cess is NCC's poor services at the market. The market is very congested and is often in a filthy condition and traders say they would like it renovated. The town clerk, Mr. Simon Gitonga, told *The Weekly Review* that the cess had been raised to fund renovation of the market and to help finance the construction of other wholesale markets in the city. In May last year, Nakitare said that the NCC had plans to build a wholesale market at Dandora to ease congestion at Wakulima market, but Gitonga did not know when they expected construction to start.

A source in the markets superintendent's department has said that an effort had been made from January this year to improve revenue collection at Wakulima market. Before personnel changes were made at the market in January, cess collection was about shs. 9,000 daily. It has since shot up to shs. 19,000 per day, according to the source. ■

## COOPERATIVES KNFC, KUSCCO AMALGAMATED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Nov 84 pp 19, 20

[Text]

**TWO** giant cooperatives, The Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives (KNFC) and Kenya Union of Savings and Credit Co-operatives (Kuscco) are to be amalgamated, according to a directive issued by the commissioner of co-operatives, Mr. J.K. Ilako this week. In an interview the commissioner tactfully avoided the use of the word merger, saying the two co-operatives would still continue to run as individual entities, but would be under one umbrella. The move, he said, would streamline the services of the co-ops and help them offer more efficient services.

KNFC, whose staff was trimmed in September, will continue running its printing press operations, while Kuscco will continue keeping books for savings and credit societies. The amalgamation was effected under Section 26, Cap 490, of the Co-operative Societies Act.

The amalgamation is looked at as a move to reduce expenses, root out corruption and inefficiency. Ilako said the two co-operatives had been beset with problems such as overstaffing, uncontrolled expansion and misuse of funds. "KNFC had grown so big that improper management of its operations had led to huge losses," he said.

KNFC, which has been at the apex as a mother to all other agro-based and savings and credit societies in the country, celebrated the 20th anniversary of its founding in April this year. Its objectives are to organise co-operative education and training programmes and popularise principles of co-operation. It also acts as the accredited representative of all

co-operatives in the country, linking them with the International Co-operative Alliance.

KNFC has had problems since it was started. To begin with, it did not have its own capital to get it off the ground. It also lacked qualified personnel for nearly a decade. In 1977, KNFC could not steer itself out of the mire after it had been granted a loan of £600,000 to buy fertiliser for sale to farmers. Farmers had already purchased fertiliser elsewhere from private firms, and as the loan could not be replaced, KNFC was placed under receivership, until a management commission was re-appointed to run it. KNFC's finances accrue from annual subscriptions paid by members, who are the district co-operatives and primary societies. Co-operative unions pay shs.6,000 and societies shs.3,000. Countrywide co-operatives pay shs.12,000.

Over the past two years KNFC's earnings have been dwindling. For example, while the turnover from the printing section, which is a major income earner, increased from over shs.5.8 million in 1981-82 to shs.7.8 million in the 1982-83 period, debtors were paying up only after five months, when the co-operative was being given credit facilities for only 30 days. According to the audited accounts, repairs alone in the printing section amounted to shs.365,281. Some customers complained of late delivery of stationery ordered from the press. KNFC failed to get raw materials from suppliers because of non-payment of cash. Whatever surplus was made from the printing section went to finance non-

income earning activities such as the secretariat, planning and the audit section.

The expected number of audit allocations was not obtained and, as in the previous year, the section faced a good deal of competition in its campaign for audit appointments. Some 40 per cent of the audit completed comprised cotton societies and unions, whose audit fees averaged shs.4,000 per audit year, so despite the great number of allocations given, little cash was realised as the fees charged were low. Furthermore, KNFC's major clients were allocated to other auditors, without replacements.

KNFC's finances show gaping holes. It made a net deficit of shs.842,055 in the 1982-83 period, according to audited accounts, as compared with a surplus of shs.389,825 the previous year. The bank interest on the merchandise overdraft amounted to shs.744,035. Attempts made to recover outstanding debts from customers were not wholly successful. Reserves during the year under review were reduced by shs.793,737, despite contributions and grants offered through the assistance of Nordic and Canadian co-operative movements.

Things have not been rosy for Kuscco either. Formed in 1973, Kuscco keeps books for about 600 societies at its 17 centres all over the country. Its major role is to promote and give training in the proper keeping of books for member savings and credit unions.

For the past two years, however, a management commission has been streamlining operations and management of the co-operative which has been in economic and administrative disarray. Before a private company, Technoserve Inc., was appointed, the finances and books of Kuscco were in a mess. The reconciliation and trial balances of several societies had not been prepared on time. Kuscco's own books for 1981 and 1982 were in arrears and funds, according to the general manager, Mr. J.M. Makilya, had been misused. For some time now, Kuscco members (societies) have not received any dividend, since they bought insurance premiums from Cuna Mutual, a company that was handling all cover for Kuscco affiliates. The new management commission, whose task has just ended,

had to rewrite all the 1981 and 1982 accounts because of discrepancies.

Things have changed a lot since the management commission was appointed. The 1982 Kuscco accounts are ready, those for 1983 will be prepared from next week. Monthly cash flows and expenditures have been streamlined and they are monitored regularly. The reconciliation of total premiums by affiliate societies from July 1, 1982, to July 31, 1984, has already been carried out.

During the past two years, Kuscco affairs have been difficult to handle because of the political ties between some senior officials at Kuscco, who were recently replaced, and some officials in the ministry of co-operative development. Initial moves to overhaul the operations were faced with resistance and political infighting between two camps of workers who each belonged to some faction.

Mr. Makilya is confident that with membership dues coming in regularly from members and fees charged for book-keeping, the situation should return to normal. However, the premium insurance scheme operated by Cuna jointly with Acosca will cease operations as from July, 1985, and a new scheme will have to be worked out with a local insurance company. Makilya suggests that Kuscco, not having the manpower to run an insurance company on behalf of its members, could still make a commission of about six per cent from premiums sold by a local company through Kuscco.

There is a feeling from some sources that the amalgamation of Kuscco and KNFC could perhaps weaken Kuscco membership since most members have not been consulted over the issue. Members are charged three per cent of gross income to a maximum of shs.12,000 a year, plus shs.150 per member per year. Kuscco charges members shs.60 for the purchase of shares but, since this is voluntary, few members have bought more than five shares. A source told *The Weekly Review* that the policy should be revised so that members are made to buy shares not as they like, which tempts many of them to buy as few as they wish, but according to their size and income.

Kuscco now has a new chief accountant. Makilya's contract ends in December. There is also a new field services

manager. There is a plan to merge the jobs of field services manager and general manager.

The amalgamation of the two giant co-operatives tells of the needs to operate properly staffed bodies and account for their operations within their own generated resources. The move by Ilako is one of many taken by the government in the recent past to streamline bodies. The co-operative ideal, of the common good for the largest number of people by avoiding a middleman, has been vulnerable to opportunists who have fleeced the cooperative movement of millions of shillings. Now, a rigorous, more punitive move seems to be the only solution to a long-standing problem. ■

CSO: 3400/308



## AREAS OF COOPERATION WITH BELGIUM OUTLINED

## Development Projects

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Nov 84 p 24

[Text]

**BELGIAN** bilateral development aid amounts to approximately shs.50 million per annum, mainly on a grant basis.

Since 1981, the Belgian and Kenyan governments have co-operated in the field of cultivation and valorisation of latex-bearing plants, the so-called Euphorbia project. Total Belgian cash aid amounted to about shs.40 million over a period of three years. During the Belgian minister of co-operation's visit to Kenya in February, 1984, the project was extended for one year. The first phase of this truly innovative project consists of the development of crop science of latex-bearing plants species in semi-arid and arid regions, which includes plant selection, cultivation methods and erosion prevention. In a further phase technological processes will be identified to use the plant materials as a source of energy and for the production of industrial chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Currently, about 180 hectares are under cultivation in the sites of El Dume and Loruk (Baringo), and three Belgian expatriates, together with their Kenyan

counterparts, supervise the operations. The Belgian government offered scholarships to Kenya to train high-level experts in the field of botany and phytopathology who will be associated with the Euphorbia project.

Another field of co-operation with the Kenyan authorities, is water development. Currently, the Belgian government puts five Belgian expatriates at the disposal of the minister of water development, and is studying proposals for cash aid to small water projects in rural areas. An amount of shs.5 million is available for this programme.

In the near future, Belgian development assistance will also be available for projects in the field of oceanography and artemia, and finance will be provided for the study of a mass-transportation system in Nairobi.

Last but not least, Belgium offers scholarships and training opportunities to Kenyan nationals: in 1984 the programme includes six scholarships and seven training awards, among others for port management, and for Utalii College. ■

## Trade Increasing

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Nov 84 p 24

[Text]

**TRADE** between Belgium and Kenya shows an upward trend. In 1980, the total trade figure was Kshs.327,000, in 1982 it was shs. 377,000 and in 1983 shs. 422,205. About three-quarters of Kenya's shs.189,-875 exports to Belgium consists of coffee, while Belgian exports to Kenya are in chemical products, metals, machinery, and raw materials for the textile-industry.

Several Belgian companies have subsidiaries in Kenya. They are mainly in transportation and forwarding, and include such familiar names as Sabena, CMB and Transami. Moreover, a number of important Belgian industries have agents in Kenya.

Currently, four Belgian firms are involved in mineral exploration in Western Kenya. A Belgian firm, Utammo, concluded a joint venture agreement with the Kenyan IPS group to build a tannery in Thika.

Since 1976, Belgium has offered four state loans to Kenya, for an equivalent in hard currency of shs.50 million on a soft loan basis. These loans are used to pay for Belgian machinery and equipment. ■

## New Projects Being Funded

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Nov 84 pp 24, 25, 27

[Text]

**IN** response to a solemn call by 77 Nobel Prize Winners to eradicate hunger in the world, the Belgian parliament unanimously voted a bill to establish a "Survival Fund" to support programmes for food production in third world countries. The bill was officially gazetted on October 20, 1983.

Kenya will be the first beneficiary of the newly established fund: a programme of shs.250 million for the period 1984 to 1990 has recently been approved by the Belgian council of ministers. The funds will be channelled through international organisations, such as Ifad (International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome), UNDP, FAO, WHO and Unicef,

and will be used for projects regarding food security. Kenya was selected on the basis of high infant mortality rates indicating the need for more adequate food production.

The projects that will benefit from the Belgian Survival Fund in Kenya, are the following:

### (1) LOCAL FISHERIES PROJECT

**Locality:** Nyanza Province

**Duration:** 2 years, starting in 1984

**Belgian Survival Fund Financing:** 29mln BF (shs.7.25 million)

**Executing agencies:** FAO (through UNDP)

**Objectives:**

- rehabilitation of 2000 existing fishing ponds in order to increase fisheries production;

- training of leading personnel for these fisheries;

- training of two government officials to ensure the development of fisheries in the future;

- establishment of new fishing ponds.

**(2) FARMERS' GROUPS SUPPORT PROJECT : PHASE I**

**Locality:** Siaya District (Nyanza Province)

**Duration:** 2 years, starting in 1984

**Belgian Survival Fund financing:** 108mln BF (shs.25 million)

**Executing Agencies:** IFAD, WHO and UNICEF

**Objectives:**

- enhancing food production, and, as a result, farmers' income;

- development of hygienic facilities and improvement of the habitat of local rural communities;

- improvement of water provision;

- improving agricultural financing, by providing more flexible and easier accessible credit facilities

- development of local governmental services, by training and assistance to responsible government officials.

This project is, at the same time, intended to promote women's groups, since most farmers in the area are women.

**(3) FARMERS' GROUPS SUPPORT PROJECT : PHASE II**

**Locality:** Siaya District, and extension to the whole of Nyanza Province.

**Duration:** 3 years, starting in 1987.

**Belgian Survival Fund financing:** 550 mln BF (shs.137.5 million)

**Executing Agencies:** Ifad, WHO and Unicef

**Objectives:**

- same cfr. sub (2) supra, plus:

- technical assistance to the trained Kenyan personnel in order to enable the extension of the project to other districts of Nyanza Province;

- provide aid and assistance to new farmers' groups and communities;

- establishment of development projects, identified by the farmers' groups and communities.

**(4) ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS PROJECT**

**Locality:** Kerio Valley and Marsabit area.

**Duration:** 3 years, starting in 1986.

**Belgian Survival Fund financing:** 330 mln BF (shs.82.5 million)

**Objectives:**

- increasing crops by improvement of small irrigation systems

- development of crops near to water holes and rivers;

- soil conservation;

- provision of means to ensure the survival of cattle. ■

## BAN ON CATTLE EXPORTS ANNOUNCED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Nov 84 pp 21-23

[Text]

ONE of the first steps taken by the ministry of agriculture and livestock development to rehabilitate the livestock industry after the recent severe drought was the banning of the exportation of cattle, especially breeding animals last week. Mr. Odongo Omamo, the minister for agriculture and livestock development, announced the ban on Thursday, when he received the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) representative in Kenya, Mr. John C. Phillips, in his Nairobi office. Omamo said that the government was concerned about the shortage of breeding animals following the drought and asked those involved in the exportation of cattle to keep away from his ministry's office until the livestock industry improved.

The ministry has not carried out a census to establish the number of animals which perished during the drought but a dairy expert told *The Weekly Review* that about 700,000 dairy cattle may have died. Before the drought there were about 10 million head of cattle in the country, 1.8 million of which were dairy animals.

The ministry of agriculture and livestock development plans to use its artificial insemination (AI) service and individual bulls to help rebuild herds.

The dairy expert believes Kenya can rebuild its dairy herds in the next two to three years but first the ministry will have to improve its AI service which has not been serving some districts well. Some very large areas are administered by one AI officer who is unable to reach many animals when they are on heat. The semen used by the AI officers is from the 240 bulls at the AI centre at Kabete near Nairobi; in the past the ministry has discouraged dairy farmers from using bulls for breeding to avoid in-breeding which usually results in poor quality animals. Bulls are, however, used in the breeding of beef animals.

Exporters of bulls include the government-owned Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) whose Mutara Farm in Laikipia District rears some of the finest Boran bulls in Africa. ADC exported bulls to Uganda and Zambia last year but has not been selling any bulls abroad since the drought started early this year.

Kenyan businessmen have been exporting beef cattle to the Middle East regularly and last September one exporter made history by airfreighting 200 head of cattle to Saudi Arabia. That was an experiment and more cattle were expected to be flown to the Middle East where they are reported to fetch very good prices. The need to fly cattle to the Middle East arose after several cases of cattle dying on ships, and after reports that many animals arrived at their ports of destination emaciated and did not therefore fetch good prices. In March last year, 700 prime beef animals died in a cattle carrier which was taking them from Kilindini Port to the Middle East. They were among 1,500 head of cattle from Nanyuki and the 800 animals which survived the trip were weak on arrival.

With the ban on exportation, cattle exporters are going to miss the huge profits they have been making in the Middle East for a while. But Omamo told *The Weekly Review* that his ministry would act quickly so that the livestock industry can return to normal and the exportation of cattle can resume. ■

CSO: 3400/308

## POTATO CROPS UPROOTED FOR CAUSING ILLNESS

NATION: THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Nov 84 pp 15, 16

[Excerpt]

**FRANTIC** measures are being taken all over the country to get rid of a harmful breed of Irish potato which has in the past few weeks been reported to have been causing stomach upsets and vomiting among people in Narok and Nyandarua. The lethal tuber was described as being whitish in colour with red "eyes" by the director of agriculture, Mr. Stachys Muturi, in an interview with *The Kenya Times* last week. He said agricultural officers had been instructed to have the potato uprooted wherever it had been planted in the country.

The potato breed was said to be a high-yielding variety, drought-resistant but with a high level of a solanin (a poison) called glycosidal alkaloid. Solanin is present in all the green parts of a potato and sometimes in the tuber, especially when the crop has been exposed too long in the sun.

The uprooting of potatoes which people had obviously banked on eating will doubtless aggravate the food situation, since potatoes rank high after maize meal

and wheat flour as a major dietary item in the country. While the stomach upsets have not reached alarming levels, fear might result in some potato varieties being rejected just for their colour.

The lethal tuber was still being studied at the research station at Tigoni, near Limuru, some time back, when one of the officers at the station planted some on his farm. Owing to the tuber's high yielding value, farmers nearby also planted it. Now the breed has been planted as far away as the Rift Valley Province, and efforts to contain the situation will involve uprooting many tons of crop.

Another official said the high level of poison could be reduced through further research. That would involve cross-breeding the tuber with other breeds which have better qualities, retaining the good aspects of the condemned potatoes.

The problem has alerted officials to be careful in the future about all seed and material still under study for ignorance could lead to harm to the innocent public.

CSO: 1400/310

## CHINESE COOPERATION TAKES ON 'NEW DIMENSION'

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 16 Oct 84 p 6

[Article by G. Traore]

[Text] Chinese experts will participate in the management of a pharmaceutical plant in the fields of production, planning, supplies, marketing and work organization. The treaty which establishes this Chinese participation was signed 13 October in the conference hall of the Interior Ministry, between our minister of interior, Lieutenant Colonel Abdramane Maiga, temporarily in charge of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and the Chinese ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Zhou Hai Ping. The presence of the minister of health and social affairs, Dr. N'Golo Traore, officials from the Foreign Ministry, as well as members of the personnel of the Embassy of China in Mali were noted.

The joint management of this pharmaceutical unit by our two countries aims not only at restoring the financial situation, and consolidating and restoring the complex's production, but also increasing its profitability.

According to our minister of interior, China's participation in the management of the pharmaceutical products plant is part of a tradition which is the expression of the cooperative relations [text illegible] existing between our two countries. Lieutenant Colonel Abdramane Maiga took advantage of the occasion to recall that the "interdependent and many-sided cooperation between our two governments is at the same time a stage and a source of action with a view to promoting the mutual interests of our two peoples." [text garbled]

The minister stressed the numerous achievements of China in our country "which contribute in a significant way to the establishment of Mali's economic base." Among those achievements it is appropriate to note, among others, the SONATEM, [expansion unknown] the sugar plant at Siribola, the short-wave transmitting center of Kati. Today Sino-Mali cooperation, which is beginning to assume a new dimension in opening itself up to the mixed and private sectors, is more than ever a grounds for hope.



For the Chinese ambassador to Mali, the signature of the present agreement is a new indication of friendly Sino-Mali cooperation. According to him the Mali pharmaceutical factory is like "a new kind of flower springing up in the garden of Mali's national industry, which is above all the pride and joy of the Mali people." Products in massive quantity coming out of the plant since its inauguration in the month of July 1983 not only have contributed to the improvement of the Mali's people's health, said His Excellency Zhou Hai Ping, but have also played a positive role in reducing imports and saving foreign currency for the development of the Mali economy.

Finally, the two signatories congratulated each other on the excellent relations between the two countries, the two parties, and the two governments, and then expressed their wish to consolidate and develop the very exemplary Sino-Mali friendship.

9772

CSO: 3419/140

## ITALY SUPPLIES COUNTRY WITH MEDICAL AID

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 20-21 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Italy's participation in emergency medical help for our country eventuated 17 October at the Bamako-Senou international airport with the arrival of a shipment of large amounts of medicines, 4-wheel drive vehicles, and medical equipment (anesthesia apparatus, and X-ray equipment).

This provision of supplies falls within the scope of the health cooperation agreement between Mali and Italy signed for the purpose of rehabilitating the Dire hospital, the largest of the sixth region.

A first flight took place 10 October as part of the same program and the supplies, including a very powerful generating set which will supply electricity to the hospital, was immediately dispatched to Dire with the logistical support of local UNICEF teams. This first shipment, just like the second, also included medical equipment and medicine. Added to this series of supplies is an Italian technical assistance team made up of doctors specialized in tropical diseases and technicians who will put their experience at the disposal of our health officers.

Other doctors (radiologists, pediatricians, and surgeons) are expected in a few days.

A third shipment, followed by others, whose contents will be made up exclusively of medicines against cholera, should arrive here very shortly. This will be in response to the appeal launched to the international community by the Mali authorities following the outbreak of a cholera epidemic in certain parts of our country.

According to Mr. Bungaro, attache of the Italian Embassy at Dakar, this assistance is only the beginning of cooperation between Mali and Italy, which is prepared to give its support to needy peoples.

In addition to Mr Bungaro, Mme Dembele, honorary consul for Italy in Mali, representatives of UNICEF, as well as representatives of the National Directorate of public health, were seen at the arrival ceremony.

It is appropriate to note, moreover, that the sending of the material, which took place thanks to the cooperation of the crews of the Italian army and air force and the Swedish UNICEF team active in Dire and Timbuktoo, were made possible thanks to the joint organizing and financial initiative of the Italian aid program and of UNICEF - MALI. And the aid thus provided will no doubt also consolidate the cooperation between UNICEF, Italian assistance, and the Mali health services, and will above all contribute to strengthening the bonds of friendship and solidarity between our peoples.

9772

CSO: 3419/140

## BRIEFS

SOVIET GOLD MINING CREDIT--Bamako. Last Friday the governments of Mali and the Soviet Union signed a draft agreement at Bamako regarding cooperation for creating a gold mining company in Kalana (South Mali). By this agreement the Soviet government is increasing by 12 million rubles (6 billion CFA francs, approximately) the credit granted the government in accordance with the Soviet-Mali agreement of 11 December 1981, bringing the total amount of the credit to 22 million rubles (11 billion FRA francs). These supplementary credits, intended for the extension of the company for mining Kalana gold, will serve to finance the costs of the Soviet organizations connected with the carrying out of the preliminary studies, the delivery, the outfitting, spare parts, as well as the sending of Soviet specialists. The treaty was signed by the Mali minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, M. Alioune Blondin Beye, and by the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bamako, Evgueni Mersessov. The Ambassador declared that it will be possible to begin operations of the Kalana gold mining company next December. [Text] [Cotonou EHUZU in French 13 Nov 84 p 7] 9772

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE--The Council of Ministers held its regular session of Wednesday 3 October in the conference hall at Koulouba, under the chairmanship of General Moussa Traore, president and chief of state. After the examination and approval of the subjects included in the agenda, the council examined the draft legislative texts and received a certain number of written communications. In the legislative field the council approved: 3) A draft law bearing authorization for approval of the convention between the Government of the Republic of Mali and the Government of the Republic of Senegal relating to the installation at the Senegal-Mali border of juxtaposed inspection offices and an international railroad station, signed at Bamako 6 August 1984. II. For the Ministry of National Defense: 4) A draft law on the reorganization of national defense; 5) A draft decree for the application of the law on military justice. [Excerpts] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 13, 14 Oct 84 p 3] 9772

MMM OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ENERGY PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS, POLICY

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 4 Nov 84 p 4

[Interview with Dr Swaley Kasenally, vice president of the political bureau of the MMM, by Gilbert Ahnee, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Dr Swaley Kasenally has a doctorate in chemistry from the University of London. Having served as a "visiting professor" at a number of American universities, he is also a lecturer at the University of London and a researcher at the University of Stockholm in Sweden. Director of the School of Agriculture at the University of Mauritius from 1980 to 1982, he is currently a professor there, doing research on biotechnology. Dr Swaley Kasenally, who served as minister of energy and internal communications from 1982 to 1983, is a member of the political bureau of the MMM and is one of its vice presidents. Dr Kasenally is particularly concerned with energy problems.

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: The deputy prime minister has spoken of the possibility of having an oil refinery in Mauritius. What do you think about this?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: I do not know if Duval is aware of all this entails. Many refineries, especially in our region, are operating at 50 percent of their capacity. Our annual consumption in Mauritius is about 250,000 tons, or 4-5,000 barrels per day. There is no refinery with production on this level. The refineries producing 20,000 barrels per day are minirefineries, and one can no longer find equipment for refineries of this size on the market. To be profitable, a unit must process 200,000-300,000 barrels per day. Moreover, the cost would be enormous--4-5 billion rupees.

The Oil Market

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: Might we not contemplate exporting refined oil?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: In our region there are already certain refineries, in Madagascar and in South Africa, working at only 40 percent of their capacity. What market could we hope to win? Moreover, the oil-producing countries are beginning to refine their products themselves. In 2 years, the Gulf countries will have increased their refining capacity by 3 million barrels per day. This oil is destined for export. A country like Singapore, which is the hub for sales of oil products in the Far East, is threatened, and is contemplating closing certain refineries. And it is within this context that

the deputy prime minister speaks of a refinery! If one is thinking clearly, this is really not the moment to nurture such a dream. I hope that Duval was joking. This proposal is as frivolous as that pertaining to the Falklands! In view of the serious problems, the government should realize that the time for bluffing is past.

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: The price of oil on the world market has dropped. What exactly is happening?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: It should be made clear that there are two kinds of prices. 1) There is the official price, which dropped from US\$34 to US\$29 per barrel in March of 1983. This official price is the reference price for Light Arabian Crude. Prices vary as a function of this reference price, based on the quality of the crude. This is the contract price. 2) On the other hand, there is the price of oil on the spot market. It is on this market that there has been a drop of US\$1.20 in relation to the reference price.

The Dollar Has a Broad Back

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: How does it happen that the price of gasoline in Mauritius has increased?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: We purchase our refined oil products at what is called the "posted price." The contracts the MMM-PSM government has signed with the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, but also with the import companies, include a mechanism which takes the decline in prices on the world market into account. We would have to examine the details of the oil bills. The FOB dollar price has declined. The recent increase cannot be ascribed to the increase in the value of the dollar, since it is due to the increase in the tax (customs duty).

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: Thus the dollar is not the only factor responsible.

Dr Swaley Kasenally: When the exchange rate was established, the dollar was worth 14 rupees. Then it increased to 15. But the American currency also began to decline. There is no reason and no pretext for increasing prices as the government would like to do. The government would like to have it both ways, profiting on the one hand from the "buffer stock," while on the other, increasing customs duties.

Recession in the Gulf

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: There is talk of a certain recession linked with the decline in oil income in the Gulf countries. What precisely is the situation?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: In March of 1984, I visited the Gulf countries. Seven months later, only 3 weeks ago, I returned there. I saw a tremendous difference in a 7-month period. There is recession there. If the OPEC countries further reduce their production, the situation will become worse. Already, investments have declined. All of the major projects have been

frozen. I saw no new construction. There are no longer any visiting foreign businessmen, and the hotels are only 30 to 40 percent full. This is the case in the United Emirates, in Kuwait, Qatar and even in Saudi Arabia. Many of these countries which had a budget surplus are beginning to have a deficit. Imports are taxed, university budgets have declined, and in some countries, foreigners will have to pay for medical care which was previously free. All of these budget cuts give us some idea of the economic problems in the Gulf countries.

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: What might the international consequences of this financial crisis be?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: There are no more large investment and development programs. On the other hand, the United Arab Emirates, for example, has asked all its nationals who have foreign exchange abroad to repatriate it. There are new bank regulations which penalize investments abroad. One has the impression that there are fewer foreign workers. The contracts which expire are not being renewed, and that is worrisome. Construction has ceased. The Mauritians will probably have to return to Mauritius. In addition, the Gulf countries which have been financing various projects from their cooperation funds are beginning to cut this aid.

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: What are the relations between Mauritius and the Gulf countries?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: We do not even have an accredited ambassador to such countries as the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kuwait. Our ambassador in Cairo is accredited to Jidda. But one must be on the spot for negotiations. It is not enough to visit from time to time to beg for a little money. There must be a diplomatic presence, a more sustained effort, to make our projects known. It is not enough for ministers to pay visits which are not followed up. The Gulf countries have done what they should have done. Kuwait financed the Champagne River and certain CWA projects. Funds from Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi have also come to Mauritius. They want to provide aid to us, but the effort would have to be sustained on the Mauritian side.

#### Energy Policy

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: As minister of energy, you introduced [phrase missing here from the original] to Mauritius. What can be said about this now?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: Unfortunately, this matter was shamefully politicized. It is tragic that such an important measure provided the opportunity for airing such absurdities. Zimbabwe is interested in our experiment and will meet with us some time. In August of 1984, I met with that country's minister of energy, Dr Munyaradzi. He asked me for information, which I had sent to him. He has just informed me that his departments were impressed by our experience, and that they will attempt to establish a similar system. So much the better for Zimbabwe, but unfortunately, so much the worse for Mauritius.



LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: The government may perhaps have to pay a heavy indemnity to the COGEFAR company for the Champagne River project. Who is responsible for this?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: There is talk of a penalty of 300 million rupees. If this is added to the initial price of 550 million rupees, to which is also added the cost of the substation and the transmission network, the total comes to a billion rupees. I would prefer not to comment on the 300 million-rupee penalty, because the matter has been submitted to the International Commerce Court in Paris. One can wonder however who added up the bill. Was the contract reviewed by competent individuals and organizations? Where does the responsibility lie, with the CEB [Central Electricity Board] and the Snowy Mountain consultants? As soon as the dispute has been settled, an investigation in depth should be pursued to analyze and fix the responsibility.

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: Were these tremendous investments essential?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: That is indeed the question, and it is the whole energy policy of the country which is in question. We should find out once and for all who is responsible. Is it the government or the CEB? The last CEB report which I have is dated 31 December 1982. The loans undertaken come to 865 million rupees, of which 614 million represents a "government loan." Between 1982 and 1984, there have been loans at the African Development Bank, at the Central Fund and at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the World Bank. The majority of these debts were negotiated in dollars. With the increase in the value of this currency, the debt of the CEB has risen to more than a billion rupees. The lenders are collecting interest of 8 percent on the capital. In order to cope with this, we will have regular increases in the electricity rate. We have to pay for the excess capacity of our installation.

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: What do you mean by excess capacity?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: According to the CEB report, we had an installed capacity of 170 MW in 1982. To this must be added two new Alshtom-Atlantique units of 12 MW each, as well as the 30 MW potential at Champagne River. This comes to 224 MW. With the contribution of FUEL, we have a total of 237 MW. That is the installed capacity. Now what is our consumption? At peak hours, it comes to 90 MW at a maximum. The excess capacity comes to about 200 percent. According to international norms, this excess should not exceed 30 percent. It represents money invested and wasted.

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: Why?

Dr Swaley Kasenally: I would say wrong planning.

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT: Now, vested interests...

Dr Swaley Kasenally: That is what an investigation commission should establish. All of this money was invested for nothing, and the equipment will be underutilized. This explains the exorbitant rate we have to pay.

# SUGAR PRODUCTION LIKELY TO FALL SHORT OF GOAL

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 3 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] In the final analysis, it is very likely that production from this sugar harvest will be closer to 565,000 tons of sugar than the 570,000 tons estimated by the Chamber of Agriculture last 17 October.

In fact, despite a slight improvement in certain factors in recent weeks, it is more and more probable that the average rate of production at the end of the harvest will only reach 11.57, the figure used as a basis for the estimate that the harvest would total 570,000 tons of sugar, from 4,925,000 tons of cane cut.

According to the official figures published by the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute on 20 October 1984, the tonnage of cane milled totaled 4,535,701, as compared to 4,807,470 as of the same date a year earlier, while the average rate of extraction was 11.51, as compared to 11.46 a year earlier.

The same source indicated that the sugar produced totaled 521,890 tons, as compared to 551,021 tons on 20 October 1983.

In the course of the week between 13 and 20 October 1984, the factors meriting mention included a slight increase, first in the average rate of extraction for the island as a whole (11.50 to 11.51), then in the tonnage of cane harvested per arpent for the sugar mills (31.65 to 31.69 tons), and finally in the sugar produced per arpent, again for the sugar mills (3,642 to 3,646 tons). These increases do not significantly change the final figures. To date, only seven sugar mills out of 21 have completed their 1984 season.

The last sugar mill to complete its activities was that in Mount. It has been shut down since Wednesday, 31 October.

The mills which finished earlier were, in order, Beau Plan (1 October 1984), Solitude (4 October 1984), St. Antoine (9 October 1984), Medine (11 October 1984), Constance (17 October 1984) and Riche-en-Eau (23 October 1984).

5157

CSO: 3419/146

## BRIEFS

NEW LABOR PARTY POSSIBLE--The 11 parliamentarians expelled from the Labor Party have decided to form a new political party which may be named the "Labor Party (R)." After their expulsion was confirmed by the Labor Party Congress held Sunday, the 11 parliamentarians met yesterday and decided to launch a campaign to explain to the supporters of the Labor Party the provision they have adopted. They insist that they be regarded as "true laborites," which is the reason for the name chosen for the new party. During the coming weekend, they will hold a meeting for the party affiliates who remain faithful to their group, in order to complete a plan of action. The 11 parliamentarians are Ministers B. Ghurburrun, M. Glover, and R. Purryag, and Deputies Amba Chinien, Nand Pelladoah, J. Nawoor, Y. Mohamed, I. Seetaram, C. Kim Kurrun, K. Ramoly and Serge Thomas. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 6 Nov 84 p 4] 5157

CSO: 3419/146

## MOZAMBIQUE

### MOSOPESCA TO EXPAND FISHING FLEET

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] The Mozambican-Soviet Joint Company MOSOPESCA took possession yesterday morning of another fishing vessel, which will add to the fishing capacity of its fleet.

The ceremony marking the delivery of the ship, which was held at the entry to the bar, was attended by Tenreiro de Almeida, secretary of fishing, and Yuriy Sepeliov, Soviet ambassador in Maputo.

On that occasion, the Soviet national banner was displayed and the Mozambican flag was raised, in a ceremony accompanied by the playing of the respective national anthems.

The ambassador introduced to Soviet crew to the secretary of fishing. In the festivities which followed, in the ship's mess, Yuriy Sepeliov expressed the hope that the delivery of this ship to the joint company would help to solve the people's problems with regard to food, and he noted his country's efforts to cooperate with Mozambique in this area.

Speaking in turn, Secretary Tenreiro de Almeida noted that this type of cooperation is not unusual, and is only possible because of the great understanding between the respective parties and governments. He also noted that the fishing sector had been given priority in the cooperation accord signed recently between the two countries.

The new fishing vessel, a stern trawler, is the second of an order of three ships for MOSOPESCO. The first was delivered at the beginning of this year and the third should be delivered in late 1985.

The ship, named the "Baical" for a famous lake in the USSR, has the capacity to catch and freeze up to 210 tons of fish. It is estimated that it will take on 1,600 tons of fish per year. The ship is about 55 meters long and 10 meters wide and reaches speeds of 11.7 knots. It is outfitted with a 1160-horsepower diesel engine and all the equipment needed to catch and process the fish for freezing in its cold storage chambers, which reach -35 degrees [Celsius]. The living conditions of the fishermen have not been ignored, either. The ship has double bunks, air conditioning and hot and cold water, as well as an

excellent canteen to serve meals to the fishermen. The ship will have a crew of 31 men (not counting a small cat which came from the Soviet Union), 9 of whom will be Mozambicans. As the Mozambican fishermen are trained, they will gradually replace the Soviet crew.

The ship which arrived now is carrying a quantity of spare equipment for some of the MOSOPESCA units which are out of operation for lack of parts.

6362

CSO: 3442/80

FORMER COLLABORATOR WITH ARMED BANDITS TELLS STORY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 84 p 8

[Report on interview with Muaquiua Molovola, former collaborator, by Joao Carimo, in Mocuba, Zambezia Province, date not supplied]

[Text] "We never expected such good treatment as we have been shown." These were the words of Muaquiua Molovola, a former "regulo" [Portuguese-appointed colonial chieftan] and potential agent of the armed bandits, who turned himself in to the FPLM [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Mozambique] last June in Mocuba, Zambezia Province. We found the former "regulo" at his home where he lives with his family, including grandchildren, in one of the districts on the outskirts of the city of Mocuba. His face, which is already wrinkled and marked with the pits typical of his advanced age, is fixed in a smile which, although pleasant, does not hide his shame and frustration. After posing for our cameras, he invited us to sit down. Since he had guessed the reason for our visit, he began to tell his story: his involvement with the armed bands and the reasons for his desertion. He also told us about the process of social reintegration from which he is benefiting.

Molovola is one of the 300 collaborators with the armed bandits who have surrendered to the FPLM and to the party and government structures in the last 3 months in the 15 districts of Zambezia Province and who are now benefiting from the reintegration process.

Like so many others who joined in the armed banditry, the former "regulo" was led by ambition and the easy life.

Molovola was born in 1915 in Mugeba, a town in Mocuba District, Zambezia Province. He was born into a family which had always represented the traditional power hierarchy in the colonial system. Among his native people, Muaquiua early became accustomed to the easy life. In 1974, when the Portuguese colonial fascism was overthrown, Muaquiua was "regulo" of the region for which he was named and where he was born. Like the other "regulos," Muaquiua saw his "power" crumbling and he found it hard to comprehend this new reality. In armed banditry, which he joined blindly in late 1982, he saw the only hope of recovering his lost "power."

## With the Bandits

"The first time when they came looking for me, they asked me to create the 'conditions,' if I wanted to go back to being a chief. These 'conditions' were that I was to choose a site on which to establish a camp and to persuade and force all the people in my region to collaborate. When they came back the second time, they set up camp in the zone which I had chosen, a site between two rivers, near the Nagua Region, the junction of Mocuba, Maganja da Costa and Ile District." This was how the former "regulo" described his initial involvement with armed banditry.

However, if Muaquiua hoped to recover his lost position through armed banditry, he soon saw all his plans frustrated. His collaboration with the armed bandits again gave him the status of traitor among his own people.

## Victimized

Personally, the collaboration with the traitors was very costly for the former "regulo." The armed bandits raped his own wife. One of his daughters was also raped by the bandits and died. "When I tried to protest, they beat me and broke my right leg. They took away all the clothes and other things they had given me. The second time I tried to protest, foolishly believing in the apparent trust they had in me, they broke my arm. A bandit does not have friends. The only choice I had was to flee, because they had already threatened to kill me."

Despite the lies which the bandits told their collaborators to keep them loyal for a while longer, Muaquiua was one of many who decided to flee and surrender to the FPLM. In the eyes of the collaborators, the destruction of the armed bandits' camp in Muaquiua by the FPLM in late May of this year also dispelled the image of invincibility which the renegades had always tried to foster among them.

With the destruction of the Muaquiua camp, considered, if not the major, one of the major refuges of the bandits in Zambezia Province, the outlaws began to flee in disorder, abandoning their collaborators. According to the former "regulo," 70 armed bandits were killed and 20 were mortally wounded during the FPLM operation to capture and occupy the camp.

## Lie Found Out

We asked Muaquiua if he had known anything about the side to which he had gone over. "Everyone who allied with the bandits soon became aware of the real circumstances and became more patriotic than even when they realized that the bandits were simply criminals and thieves," he answered us.

"When I turned myself in to the FPLM unit stationed in Mugeba, they immediately accompanied me to Mocuba, where I was welcomed and taken to my family. There were no reprisals. My wife had fled before I did, and I found her there. I never expected such good treatment as I have been shown. Perhaps they gave me a little more special treatment than any other citizen. They gave me clothes, shoes and food. I also received medical attention."



Muaquina is already an old man, almost 70 years old. We asked him what he planned to do now that he is free and united with his family. "I am not going to waste the opportunity given to me by FRELIMO. I am going to use it. I want to take up the hoe, make a farm and take care of my grandchildren. They did not take my life; they left me my hands and arms. I will have more food than they robbed from me. But, above all, I want to help the FPLM liquidate the bandits."

6362

CSO: 3442/80

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

FAO FOOD DONATION--The FAO is developing a program to provide grain and vegetable seeds in support of the cooperative and family sectors. Significant quantities of seed have already arrived in the country and 1,000 tons of fertilizers for the state sector are expected to reach here in December. NOTICIAS has learned that 250 tons of "Kalahari" corn, 245 tons of "mapira" and 25 tons of beans have already arrived in Mozambique. The FAO has sent a total of 364 tons of corn, and another 25 tons of grain are still to arrive. The FAO is supplying these types of seed to assist the country during the next planting period, which should begin soon. Mozambique has already received 500 kilograms of squash seeds and is expecting a ton of carrot seeds, 2 tons of onion seeds, 1 ton of tomato seeds, 1 ton of squash seeds, 1 ton of kale seeds, 50 kilograms of lettuce seeds and 100 kilograms of turnip seeds. The vegetable seeds may be sent to Tete Province and other points in the country. Next December, our country should receive fertilizers in aid to the state sector. The fertilizers will be unloaded in the city of Beira and distributed by BOROR. According to a recent FAO report, Mozambique has received more assistance than any other country in the world from experts in the service of the FAO. Some 114 technicians from that international organization worked during last year on more than 50 projects, with a total budget of \$5.9 million in 1983. About 80 specialists are working in our country under long-term contracts, both on the emergency programs for the areas affected by natural disasters and also in general activities for the development of agriculture, forestry and fishing. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Nov 83 p 8] 6362

CSO: 3442/80

# COUNTRY'S TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM UNDER SWAPO DESCRIBED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] SWAPO's declared aim is socialism. Its constitution speaks of "bringing all major means of production and exchange into the ownership of the people" and says that "planning and development will be covered by the principles of scientific socialism."

In examining the prospects for the economy over, say, the next two years, the identification of priorities and sequences will be critical. The course of transition, once it is decided where action is most needed, can be seen as phased: land, mineral and fishing rights, public utilities, ex-South African state companies and other key enterprises are the initial public sector, while State, co-operative, joint venture and private ownership, will continue for an extended period. A national planning framework and negotiated agreements are envisaged.

Comprehensive agrarian reforms aimed at giving the land to the tillers are seen as a pre-condition for rural development. Colonial land "rights" are to be extinguished and possible continued European (and Rehobother?) rancher use of part of the land to be subject to negotiation. Peasant co-operatives, worker self management and State farms are cited as possible organisational forms.

Public sector control over and participation in management and ownership of finance, external trade and natural resources are viewed as means to restructuring the economy.

Basic services are presented largely in terms of health and education with some attention to water. Urban services have only begun to be considered--surprisingly, given the massive population shifts likely to follow from the ending of contract labour.

The balance of emphases within health and education is on a broad base (eg preventive and primary health care; universal literacy and primary education) plus specific skill and knowledge development.

Internal economic relations are seen as subordinate to and consequential on basic goals, but as critical to achieving them. Reduction of linkages with

South Africa (implicitly largely via diversifying trade, personnel, knowledge, and finance sources) and systematic construction of regional inter-dependent linkages are clearly underlined as political economic objectives.

The transition will take place under severe constraints. The fiscal position is a shambles thanks to depression, war, drought, "Bantustan" creation and mismanagement.

Creating workable tax, tax collection, budgetary expenditure management, economic analysis and related institutions is an immediate priority to plan now and implement at independence.

The administrative and public service provision system is obnoxious and will be obsolete and inefficient. A total restructuring is needed while avoiding a breakdown of the not inconsiderable vital service provision to health education, agriculture, and also re-allocating resources.

Directly productive sectors are already in poor shape and will be further weakened by white departures, accompanying the de facto sabotage and uncertainty before and after independence. This is especially true of ranching and fishing. Avoiding collapse of the former is a top priority for rural income and food supply.

Transport will be in a state of near chaos. The main port will have been "lost" for the time being, access to the basic railroad maintenance facilities is likely to be lost, much of the rail and road haulage fleet will probably have "expatriated itself."

Articulating and pre-negotiating interim measures for alternative port facilities, railway and lorry maintenance capacity and road/rail equipment replacement are a top priority.

Skilled, professional and managerial personnel losses will be severe. Planning and pre-programming of allocation of trained Namibians, courses to allow Namibians to replace middle level Europeans, and location of specific external sources for key personnel are high on the pre-independence priority list and of extreme urgency at independence. Institutional and data bases are inadequate.

The economy is very open--about 90% of physical goods production is exported and perhaps 75-80% of physical goods used imported. In this context management of external transactions is both critical and difficult especially in the context of no Namibian-based recording or control institutions, and no genuinely world orientated import/export enterprises.

Namibia has a higher output base per head than any other African country at independence. Its numbers of secondary and university graduates per 1 000 people will be second only to Zimbabwe among Eastern and Southern African countries at independence.

SWAPO has done more economic thinking than any other liberation movement except Zanu (PF) and will have a more systematic analysis and pre-planning base than any other incoming independent African government with the possible exception of Zimbabwe.

CSO: 3400/311

# HNP SUPPORTS EXISTING SECURITY LEGISLATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

## THE HERSTIGTE Nasionale Party has given qualified support to existing security legislation in Namibia

In a memorandum submitted to the Van Dyk Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation, the HNP said the party supported existing legislation provided it was viewed as an emergency measure while the country's security is threatened.

The HNP said as long as existing legislation was applied by a responsible government, law-abiding citizens had nothing to fear.

But if government was taken over by a communist or power-hungry group the legislation would be a threat to the ordinary citizen.

The HNP said legislation aimed at fighting

"communism and terrorism" should not be misused by the government to combat or eliminate peaceful and legal opposition parties.

The memorandum referred to eavesdropping on telephone conversations, other forms of political espionage and "the use of state machinery including propaganda media such as the radio and television" against political opponents.

The HNP said "Swapo terrorists" were being fought on the border, but the organisation was a legal political party. This ambiguous attitude towards Swapo could present many more problems.

Many whites would not want to serve alongside blacks in the Security Forces as many might be "Swapo supporters or Swapo terrorists".

The HNP said it saw the controversial Police

counter-insurgency unit Koevoet as extremely successful. It had contributed far more to peace and order than it got credit for.

Turning to alleged atrocities by the Security Forces, the memorandum said where these in fact occurred there should be a proper trial before a court.

As a preventive measure, only people with a responsible attitude towards firearms should be allowed to move among the civilian population armed.

The HNP said "many of the so-called atrocities by the Security Force were due to people being called up who years ago would never have been taken into the force.

"Where the State has lowered its standards in this way there should be a corresponding strengthening of supervision and discipline."

# BUSHMANLAND PETITION BEING CIRCULATED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

AN URGENT request not to declare Eastern Bushmanland a nature reserve was made to the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, by Katutura residents yesterday afternoon.

At a public meeting of the Katutura Health Committee, a petition concerning the plight of Namibia's Bushman people was drawn up and signed.

Mrs Erika Beukes, who chaired the meeting, said Eastern Bushmanland would be made into a game reserve "for foreign visitors to come and look at wild animals" at the expense of taking away the land and subsistence of the last Bushman people of Namibia.

The petition was a chance for Namibians to make their voice heard on the issue.

Residents supported the idea and also raised the situation of the Topnaars living along the Kuiseb River.

The petition said "as concerned Namibians we

care about what is happening to our poorest and most desperate countrymen and about the reputation of our country.

"The recent survey of the Bushman population of Namibia shows that too many Bushman people are already dying today of malnutrition and illness."

It noted that unlike other people in Namibia "they have no land on which families can farm and try to support themselves while men seek work".

Further, hardly any Bushman children were receiving the education they needed to get jobs in an economy "that cannot support them".

"By making a game reserve in eastern Bushmanland in which people are forbidden to raise domestic animals and plant crops, Bushman people will lose their last hope of developing themselves and the Government will have expropriated an entire people."

Once more signatures had been gathered, it was planned to present the petition to the Administrator General.

CSO: 3400/311



## NEW HARBOUR FACILITIES FOR WALVIS BAY INAUGURATED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Nov 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] New Harbour facilities costing R11m were inaugurated at Walvis Bay yesterday by South Africa's Minister of Transport Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

In his address at the official opening ceremony, Mr Schoeman said a rare R200 000 profit for the harbour between April to September this year indicated "the economic pendulum is in the process of swinging."

The rebuilding of berths 1, 2 and 3 as well as the quay for mooring and repairing harbour craft was completed in October.

A statement by the General Manager's office of the SA Transport Services said it was realised during the 1970's that the Hofmeyr Quay, which was put into service in 1927, "had decayed to such an extent that repairing it would not be economically justified." So the quay had to be rebuilt.

The old berths which were to be replaced consisted of a reinforced concrete deck supported by concrete piles. The new quay was built as an extension of the former and the old quay was reinforced.

The decision to construct a new quay for the mooring and repair of harbour craft was taken because the old wooden quay would have required expensive repairs.

This contract commenced in May 1982 and was completed in the same month this year at a cost of about R2,5m.

Walvis Bay was one of SA's seven major harbours compared with the rest of the subcontinent's eight, Mr Schoeman said in his address.

He stressed the enclave belonged to SA as part of the former Cape Colony.

The SATS have invested a total of R30m in the harbour at Walvis Bay, which includes the installation modern fire fighting equipment at the fuel terminal.

Two new tugs have been commissioned at the harbour this year.

About 1 000 boats dock at Walvis Bay each year, and the harbour handles about 800 000 tons of exports and imports. About 17 000 containers pass through each year.

These activities are centred around mineral exports and servicing international fishing fleets.

CSO: 3400/311

# DODGERS OF MILITARY SERVICE REGISTRATION WARNED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Nov 84 p 4

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** The SWA Territory Force would investigate any moves to discourage men from registering for military service in Namibia.

The spokesman for the SWATF told the SWABC on Friday the registration for military service was embodied in legislation and anyone who tried to prevent people from registering, was guilty of an offence and could be prosecuted.

The SWATF spokesman was reacting to reports that Swapo and the United Nations Council for Namibia rejected the extended military call-up announced last month for men between the ages of 17 and 55 years, regardless of nationality.

The two organisations said they would whip-up international support against the move.

Swapo said in a statement issued in Windhoek that the conscription campaign amounted to "the

practical establishment of civil war (brother fighting brother and son fighting father) and an attempt at subjugating the Namibian people militarily."

According to the SWABC report the SWATF spokesman said about 1 000 men were submitting their names daily since the registration campaign began last week.

Earlier, a Windhoek lawyer and member of Swapo, Mr Anton Lubowski, said he was on the reserve list and "they cannot expect me to go and fight now."

Mr Lubowski, who has the rank of Lieutenant in the SA Defence Force, said if Swapo called on him to take up arms "I will consider it my patriotic duty to force South Africa, as the colonial power and occupation force, to withdraw in the interests of the future prosperity of the country and its people."

"If I were given the choice, I will rather fight on the side of the people who are against the oc-

cupation force.

"I cannot see myself as part of the South African occupation force," he said.

The Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring reacted favourably to the call for all males between the ages of 17 and 54 how live in Namibia to register for military training.

General Meiring, who was speaking at Tsumeb, explained that registration did not imply a definite call to do military training at this stage, but was necessary in order to compile a manpower census.

"On the one hand there was the loyal South West African resident who accepted that the privilege of having to live in the country is accompanied by the responsibility to defend and protect it. On the other hand there were those who did not hesitate to dismantle this policy, and who did not hesitate to prejudice the country in favour of Swapo.

Speaking at a medal parade ceremony, Gen Meiring said more than 9 000 had registered at centres in the north of the country so far. Further details of proposed military service would be released in due course, he said.

Gen Meiring, who on Friday completed his first year as Commanding Officer of the SWATF, said the army was growing from strength to strength and had effectively halted Swapo's annual infiltration into the predominantly white farming areas.

"The infiltration that normally occurred during or shortly after the rainy season, which was expected to be a major one this year, turned out to be a very weak effort from Swapo mainly due to the efforts of the Security Forces," he said.

He said the SWATF had given account of 546 Swapo insurgents, among whom were commanders of Swapo's military wing, Plan -Sapa.

BRIEFS

OTJIVERO DAM COMMISSIONED--The Otjivero storage dam to serve the Gobabis region was commissioned yesterday by the Secretary of Water Affairs, Mr Jan Jordaan. Situated in the White Nossob river, the R22m dam consists of a silt trap dam and a main storage dam with a combined capacity of 17,6m cubic metres. Its estimated annual yield is 1,2m cubic metres of purified water from a catchment area of 2070 square kilometres. Mr Jordaan, who opened the sluice gates between the silt trap dam and the main dam said in a speech afterwards that the dam had been planned to perform a key function in the Gobabis--Windhoek--Swakopmund axis which formed a mineral belt through central Namibia. Although there was little economic activity in the area at the moment, mining particularly was expected to intensify when world mineral prices improved. The Otjivero Dam, near Omitara hamlet, was the first hydrological project in the land to incorporate the two-dam system which minimises evaporation and prevents silt deposits from building up in the main storage dam.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Nov 84 p 1]

AID FOR FARMERS--Windhoek--The Administration for Coloureds has launched a drought aid scheme for farmers in the Nama region in the south, the SWABC reported yesterday. Mr Daanjie Burger, Chief Agricultural Officer for the Administration, said the service had been taken over from the Nama Representative Authority. Drought aid would include subsidies for fodder purchases. Mr Burger said the scheme would mean that drought aid to coloured farmers outside the Nama region would drop from R1,40 to 95¢ a unit of small stock. The decrease was the result of savings measures by second-tier authorities.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Nov 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/311

DETAILS ON UPCOMING AZAPO CONGRESS GIVEN

Alliance Move Contemplated

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 25 Nov 84 p 7

[Article by Khulu Sibiyana: "AZAPO Edges Closer...But Our BC Philosophy Stays the Same"]

[Text] The Azanian People's Organisation will discuss forming an alliance with non-BC organisations at this year's congress.

Officials said organisations affiliated to the United Democratic Front were also fighting to dismantle apartheid--so, in future, Azapo will support strategies like the recent Transvaal stayaway.

Azapo official Pandelani Nefolovhodwe said one of Azapo's main aims was not to engage in counter-revolutionary measures.

"We may differ with other organisations in many ways, but we will support anything aimed at fighting the regime."

Azapo initially condemned the two recent Transvaal stayaways--one organised by the Release Mandela Committee and the other by trade unions and UDF affiliates.

At this year's congress--to be held at the Cape Town Retreat Civic Centre on December 17 and 18--Azapo will discuss support for such ventures in future.

However, officials said this does not mean that the organisation will review its stand and commitment to black consciousness.

Azapo will still stick to its philosophy of "black man you are on your own," and its belief that "black people should first close their ranks before thinking of multiracial organisations."

This philosophy has survived six years of being labelled "racist, reactionary and retrogressive."

At the congress, Azapo will once again reiterate that the specific exclusion of whites is solely based on political strategy and not on colour, race or any other grounds.

It still maintains its stand on the reconquest of the land and its restoration to its rightful owners--black people.

According to Azapo senior member Peter Jones, delegates will be reminded that some white people--particularly liberals--are in the struggle for a multi-racial partnership, while leftists want a colour-blind, class-conscious black working class.

The congress theme is: "Resist, Defend and Advance."

Two guest speakers from outside the country will speak on "building a nation towards socialism." There will also be a workshop on education, theology, rural and urban workers and the role of the youth in the liberation struggle.

Another burning issue likely to come is the strategy of boycotts and strikes.

The rejection of organisations and individuals who work and participate within the Government-created structure will also be reiterated at the congress.

It has been argued that Azapo, which has never held a congress in Cape Town before, is playing in the UDF's homeground (the UDF was launched in Cape Town two years ago).

To this, Azapo's deputy president Saths Cooper said: "This country belongs to us. We will hold meetings anywhere we want. Azapo is trying hard to reach everybody throughout the country."

While Azapo will not review its stand and commitment to black consciousness at the congress, it may, however, decide to support non-BC organisations in fighting the Government.

In his presidential speech last year, Lybon Mabasa said: "The black people's role is to organise in all sectors of the black experience."

He said white people in Lower Houghton had a different life style from black people in the townships.

"How, then, can we fight side by side to win back our country?" asked Mr Mabasa.

The National Forum will hold its congress at Kismet Cinema on December 16, and the Azanian Student's Movement their's at Hanover Park on December 15.

They are likely to endorse Azapo's sentiments.

Guest Speakers Unidentified

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 84 p 7

[Article by Michael Tissong]

[Text] Two guest speakers from neighbouring states will open the fifth congress of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) with talks on: "Building a nation towards socialism."

The identities of the speakers have not yet been disclosed.

The congress at the Retreat Civic Centre in Cape Town on December 17 and 18 will be the first Azapo has held in the Cape Peninsula since its formation in 1978.

Natal region vice-president Mr Imrann Moosa said: "In all our secretariats--health, labour and education among others--we are trying to build towards a future socialist society.

"We are drawing from the experiences of other developing countries. Zimbabwe would be a good example of our political direction."

Azapo and Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) Party have a similar interpretation of class and race because in South Africa and Rhodesia the governments adopted interventionist policies of race discrimination and made class coincide with race.

Mr Moosa said the black working class in South Africa had not been integrated in the liberation movement.

"Less than 10 percent of the black working class has been unionised. We still have a long way to go. It is vital that unions identify with the movement for liberation," he said.

CSO: 3400/314



SASH OFFICIAL PLEADS FOR TOLERANCE

Johannesburg SASH in English Nov 84 pp 10, 11

[Article by Joyce Harris]

[Text]

The controversy between advocates of participation or non-participation persists ad infinitum, escalating in intensity with the passage of time and the influence of events. Yet it is indeed a strange controversy, stemming from the circumstances in which it finds itself.

The 'participation' under discussion is participation in the establishment, the government, the infrastructure of society. That there is controversy at all casts doubt on the legitimacy of the establishment itself. If legitimacy were recognized by supporters and opponents alike, as it is in any western democracy, then the controversy would be of a different calibre. There would be differences over policies, very strong differences even, but all would be participating in an effort to promote their particular requirements.

In our country the argument between participants and non-participants exists only within the opposition spectrum. Those in power have no doubt about their own participation, or about their determination to retain power. Their efforts to achieve this have caused the widening divisions within the opposition.

Large constituencies within the opposition believe that the establishment lacks legitimacy because it has

been designed unilaterally and undemocratically, and denies representation to the majority. This is a valid interpretation of the situation because it reflects the truth of the matter. Blacks were excluded from participation in the design of the 1910 constitution, as they have been from the planning of the 1983 constitution. Coloured and Indian people have been given representation in the new tri-cameral Parliament, but with powers rigidly circumscribed. Blacks have again been totally excluded. And the planning is the brain-child exclusively of the ruling white minority.

There are therefore sound reasons why large sections of the opposition should question the legitimacy of the establishment and, having done so, come to the conclusion that there is nothing in it for them, or for the country as a whole, thus opting for non-participation.

However there is insufficient clarification regarding the status of a policy of non-participation. Is it a strategy, or a matter of principle? Is it a means of opposing the establishment by exercising sufficient pressure on it to force it into real reform, or is it non-participation for its own sake, a principle to be observed irrespective of its effectiveness in a particular context?

I incline to the belief that it is a strategy of opposition, not a principle, and on that premise contend that it is only one strategy, one of a number of potentials. The real difficulty has arisen because the controversy between those who will participate and those who will not, even in a given context, has escalated to such a degree that non-participation has taken on the clothing of a principle and it becomes increasingly difficult to denude it in the eyes of its supporters.

The result has been a growing animosity between the two schools of thought, proponents of the divergent views have become real adversaries, accusations have been made and insults exchanged, and the argument has spiralled to such an extent that it has almost taken the place of the real object of opposition — the establishment.

There have probably always been divisions within the extra-establishment or extra-parliamentary opposition, just as there are within any political movement. There have been different and differing constituencies and their adherents. But they all shared a common goal — the achievement of a just society in which all would participate. There have been, and still are, differences regarding the actual form such a society should take, but this has been left largely for eventual resolution by a national convention of one kind or another. These common goals probably still pertain.

The specific question of participation or non-participation became very pressing with the development of the government's homeland policy. This was rejected by the majority of black people, both urban and rural, but while urban blacks by and large rejected any form of participation in this policy, rural blacks either found themselves foisted with it or voluntarily chose to participate in it. It was obviously easier for urban blacks to reject the policy because for very many years their daily lives were not really influenced by it, but

rural blacks were caught up in it willy-nilly, for they were living in the middle of it.

The initial reaction of all the homeland leaders was to reject the policy in terms of its eventual goal — independence for the homelands — but for one reason or another some of them were persuaded to take independence, thus apparently becoming part of the system. Yet even they have had their arguments with Pretoria and have voiced their dissent.

Other homeland leaders have resisted independence and continue to do so, having chosen to use their government-created platforms to voice their dissent. Some of them favour federation, others a unified South Africa, but all apparently oppose the system. However the very fact of their accepting the authority recognized by the government has either caused them to act in a manner unacceptable to their non-participating brethren, or to look as if they do. And there is scant sympathy among non-participants for the pressures to which their participating brethren might be subjected.

This was the beginning of an ever-widening schism in the black community, in which energies have been frittered away and animosity fostered, so that to-day there is open and undisguised antagonism, and an every-diminishing possibility that their differences can be resolved in order to oppose what must surely still be their common adversary.

The introduction of the new constitution has spread this schism to the coloured community, the Indian community, and even the white community. Each of these constituencies has been riven down the middle over strategies for contesting the constitution, and once again these hinge on the question of participation or non-participation. Once again, then, the legitimacy of the establishment is called into question, for these elections have not been run on differences in policy be-

tween the contesting parties but on whether or not they should be contesting them at all. They have turned out to be an extension of the white referendum, which, in its turn, split the white community. The reason for all these divisions is the same as that which split the black community — that a unilaterally devised constitution is being foisted by a minority on an unwilling and unconsulted majority.

But what a pity it is that dissent, which is so widespread, is being dissipated by the inability of the opposition to find complementary strategies, even if it cannot find common ones.

Black consciousness denigrates homeland leaders; anti-SAIC battles SAIC; the Labour Party decries National Forum and UDF. UDF at its outset qualifies whom it will be prepared to talk to and co-operate with and whom not; the PFP opposes the constitution in a strong NO vote campaign and then is unable to clarify satisfactorily to the electorate and its disenfranchised brothers why it is now adopting a strategy of participation.

The government has brilliantly succeeded in plunging the entire opposition spectrum into a no-win situation. If it decides to participate it runs the risk of being insidiously sucked into the establishment, there to share responsibility for the acts of the establishment, whether or not it agrees with them. If it opts for non-participation it is left on the sidelines, outside the establishment, with seemingly little chance of achieving change and reform in the final analysis except by the use of force, even though it is opposed to violence.

There are assets and liabilities to both strategies. Participants will have an officially recognised platform with the ear of the media. In order to justify their participation they will have to fight for their constituents, and the government, in

order to give the constitution some legitimacy, will have to make concessions, which for a while at least will seem to justify participation.

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**The participation — non-participation argument has spiralled to such an extent that it has almost taken the place of the real object of opposition — the establishment.**

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In addition the mere fact that people of different skin colour are occasionally meeting together in joint sittings, or are sharing discussions on the standing committees or even in the Cabinet, may gradually alter attitudes as a precursor to encouraging real reform. When there is change of any description there is no knowing where or when or how it will end. Neither is there any real control over the course of events. So that even though this constitution is undemocratic, rigid, exclusive, and a step in the wrong direction, no-one can foretell with any certainty its eventual outcome. It seems unworkable and designed to retain power in the hands of the Nationalists, but there is an argument for participation, providing participants have a bottom line.

Non-participants have a valid argument in not wanting to have anything whatsoever to do with so flawed a constitution, and retain their integrity with their constituents with greater ease than do the participants, who have a need to explain their actions. The campaigns they have been organising have politicised their constituents and given them an understanding of what is at stake. They are not hamstrung by the rigidity of operating within the constitution, though they are obviously at risk from the government, as the spate of detentions has clearly indicated. If extra-parliamentary

political activity can remain non-violent, then it remains possible that sufficient pressure can be built up to bring about reform peacefully.

The opposition finds itself in a most unenviable situation which is tearing it to shreds. I would like to make an appeal for tolerance from all sides; for an appreciation of the validity of differing viewpoints; for recognition of bona fides amongst opponents within the opposition at least until they have proved the contrary; and for sufficient accommodation to make dialogue within the opposition spectrum possible. It is also

desirable to redefine the opposition and to include within it those who are presently being excluded as punishment for their participation.

It is heartbreaking to see so much dissention within the opposition. This holds out scant hope for the future stability of our country. Recent violence in the townships is tragic evidence of this. We are faced with a constitution we all reject. We choose to fight it in different ways. Let us respect each other's strategies and try to accept that they are complementary and not antagonistic. A failure to do so can only result in the emasculation of the opposition.

CSO: 3400/307

LIBERATION EFFORTS OF UDF REPORTED

Johannesburg SASH in English Nov 84 pp 12, 13

[Article by Grame Bloch]

[Text]

**It was above all the consistent, grassroots work of UDF committees that ensured the overwhelming stay-aways in the recent tri-cameral elections. This work, exhausting and exhilarating, is low-profile and does not get extensive press coverage.**

**Yet, the experiences of UDF organisers on the ground provide a powerful reply to many who ask if the boycott was not simply a negative action. This article is based on the experiences of working in the Claremont area committee of the UDF, which spans a number of middle-class white suburbs in Cape Town. It is hoped that the article gives an added insight into the significance of the recent anti-election campaign.**

**E**ight-thirty on a cold Sunday morning. We squeeze into Mrs D's 'lounge' waiting for people to arrive from Grassy Park, a densely-packed working-class suburb on the other side of the mountain from Hout Bay. Mrs D is in her forties, quiet, a solid stalwart of the action committee that has been working in Hout Bay for the last few years. In the coming anti-election campaign her daughter, Karen, on a disability grant, is nonetheless to go out virtually every day, organising, talking to people, explaining the meaning of the coming elections.

On another visit I discover how poor the family is when Mrs D gets a child to slip out and borrow some tea from the neighbours so that she can offer me a cup.

By about half-past nine, there are some 70 of us in the backyard of a friendly shopkeeper, hanging from the steps, sitting amongst the washing, listening as a member of the Hout Bay youth group explains to us some of the problems in the area.

The village is small, dependent on seasonal fishing, cut off from other parts of Cape Town by high transport costs, though some do get work as labourers for the

Council or in factories in town. Unemployment is high, wages are low; and there is a chronic housing shortage fuelled by high rentals. People are angry and frustrated by recent evictions.

The area has been mapped into manageable zones, and we are assigned to teams. We go out in two's and three's to knock on doors and talk to people. We are there to listen; but also to explain. Have they heard of the UDF? Do they know of the New Constitution? Trying to link people's day-to-day problems to their powerlessness under apartheid, we explain how the new deal will entrench inequality.

Some people are suspicious of politics. Yes, some have heard of the UDF: they know Boesak, a cousin was at the launch, they signed a UDF form at a table in Claremont. Many have no time for Hendrickse. The Labour Party and management committee have never done anything for them. They are angry at the salaries the new MP's will be getting. They show us their doors that are cracked, where water blows in when it rains, the cement floors.

We talk about politics and how it affects their lives. We are linking them to the struggles of other communities. A young worker from Steenberg compares notes with a City Council worker whose union is engaged in a wage dispute. Our presence from the white areas is met with interest, sometimes curiosity, always a willingness to discuss.

We leave behind literature and pamphlets, and move on. At 1 pm, we meet again, over soup and rolls to exchange experiences and to assess the comments on her team's work, of Mrs Johannesen, a fiery working-class 'auntie' from Grassy Park. The team were in one of the squatter camps overlooking the harbour. She had thought conditions in Grassy Park were bad. Now she feels she could bring more people through with her to see the terrible conditions under which others live.

'How can apartheid force human-beings to exist like this, right here in Cape Town?' she asks. Another person tells of being chased out of a house by a slightly-drunk man who thought she was a Labour Party canvasser. A third is worried: people are scared of being involved. Pensioners are being threatened if they don't vote. We will have to go back to people a number of times. The area should have a meeting. Residents have many questions and want to hear more about the UDF.

This process is to be repeated, refined and adapted over the next few months. We work in a sub-region (Southern Suburbs) that consists of some seven areas. These areas vary from fairly wealthy rate-payers in Wynberg; to Ocean View where many work in the Naval dockyards and all have been moved under the 'Group'; Grassy Park with its solid tradition of militancy and door-to-door organising and Retreat where the burly figure of Mr Marks — hawker and UDF vice-president in



the Western Cape — towers over the community and whose name is an immediate warm introduction into almost any household.

In Claremont we have developed a good core of 25, growing in experience and confidence. There are teachers, libraries, two town-planners, computer programmes. Solid and hard work has built a strong unity and camaraderie. We have worked with organisations such as the Black Sash, and two successful public meetings have indicated a substantial degree of support and interest.

Now we have restructured to gear up for the election boycott. Teams will assist each of the other areas, meet with them, plan and work. In the coming months, people are to go out three, four times a week, rushing out after work to slog from door to door. Weekends involve workshops and joint regional activities. Occasionally we meet up with activists from all over Cape Town as when 200 UDF members went out in Elsies river or the exhilarating experience of Crossroads, where thousands of squatters streamed forward to sign the UDF signature forms. There are pamphlets to write, skills to share, rallies and Church vigils to organise and attend.

There are also our own area activities. A general meeting of about 100 people hears from Jonathan De Vries, UDF Publicity Secretary, about UDF's reasons for rejecting the unjust and divided tricameral system. A young scholar from Lavendar Hill explains the door-to-door work in his area, the direct contact they are building.

In the schools, pupils are interested, and want to express their fears at how the new deal will affect their future. He urges whites to join in the work in the area committees.

Was the boycott a success? Nearly 96% of Cape Town's eligible voters refused to vote. For us, in the area committees, we KNOW that it was mostly a conscious stay-away, a refusal to join in the exclusion of Africans, a desire for a single parliament, a refusal to trust the Labour Party, or its ability to change people's daily lives of poverty and struggle. We have seen their political awareness change and grow as information was made available. We learned to listen and, in area after area, saw for ourselves the grinding effects of low wages, high rents, overcrowding, transport costs, rising prices.

Our own understanding of apartheid and the meaning of the new constitution has been deepened. We have shared experiences across Group Areas and developed friendship that will last long after our country is free. We have begun to realise the capacities of ordinary people to organise themselves, the wealth of talent and strength in deprived working-class communities. We have begun to see too, the power that unity can bring. The anti-election campaign was not simply a negative stay-away: We have built links, have seen the growing skills of local leaders



and ordinary members who come forward to work, have felt the creativity and interest, and sometimes surprising militancy from the people.

UDF has a long way to go, and many problems. The election boycott itself will not change things. It has moved people; now the task is to go forward. In the areas, intensive discussion is occurring on how to build on what has been achieved. How will people be mobilised to put forward their demands, how do we win our goal of democracy in a non-racial South Africa?

For Claremont, the boycott was a unique period. It has strengthened us, made us more determined. We have a message to carry across in our own areas, of the realities of people's lives and the need for justice.

The boycott period has convinced us of the need to play a part in liberating our country, and has helped in significant ways to build the structures and links that can make this possible.

CSO: 3400/307

SIGNIFICANCE OF SCHOOL BOYCOTTS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Nov 84 p 10

[Article by Sue Fleming]

[Text]

The school boycotts are an expression of increasing politicisation and widespread dissatisfaction among black pupils about education and political inequality in South Africa, says a researcher for the publication, *Indicator South Africa*.

It is unlikely that a small group of instigators can be blamed for the school boycotts, said Mrs Monica Bot in a recent edition of the publication which is issued by the Centre for Social Sciences at the University of Natal.

Specific issues, such as excessive corporal punishment in schools, poor marking of scripts and the age limit restrictions had been used to illustrate general grievances which had existed for some time, wrote Mrs Bot.

This growth of wider consciousness was spelled out in the statement by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) which said: "The

problems exist at different levels and there is a need for organisation in different sectors to take up these problems.

"We must mobilise women, students, workers and so on ... so, the education struggle goes hand in hand with other struggles in our society."

Since 1976 pupils have seen themselves as an important group that can mobilise the community, Mrs Bot said.

She added that problems arose when students did not have a constructive outlet through which to express themselves.

"Because of the lack of legal channels of expression, it is not surprising that the schools are used to express discontent and used as a lever with which to exert influence."

She added that the authorities had denied that the boycotts were an expression of discontent on a much wider level, and had accused either outsiders of using education for their own political gain or certain pupils of intimidating others into staying away.

Authorities also doubted the support for Cosas and did not see it as representative of the majority of the pupils.

Mrs Bot said the issue of the Student Representative Councils (SRC) was closely connected with the programme of Cosas and it was decided at the organisation's annual general meeting in December 1983 to establish SRC's at every school.

"It is difficult to imagine that a small group of instigators could exert such an influence on pupils that they continued boycotting against their will."

The influence of individuals or groups simply helped articulate the problem and politicise an already volatile situation, said Mrs Bot.

Factors making the education situation even more volatile include the discrepancy in per capita expenditure on pupils from different racial groups.

Mrs Bot said that, although the DET's budget had grown by more than 2 000 percent since 1972, this was not enough to decrease the gap in per capita expenditure.

The shortage of teachers and the low level of qualifications add fuel to the fire. About 70 to 80 percent of the teachers in black schools are underqualified.

"Underqualified, young and inexperienced teachers have to cope with overcrowded classes and a poor back-up as regards facilities and equipment.

"It is not surprising that many teachers lack confidence in this situation, compounded by the fact that pupils perceive them to be part of the oppressive system and accuse them of being "sell-outs". Pupils often lack the respect for teachers that is normal at a white school," she said.

A mistrust of authority and a lack of communication between the DET officials, schoolstaff and pupils was another major problem.

"At the time of the Atteridgeville/Saulsville boycotts, for example, uncertainty was caused among both pupils and staff by DET statements in the Press of which they were not directly informed."

Mrs Bot said that as long as there was separate education for the different racial groups, suspicions about "inherent differential treatment" would remain.

She added that the introduction of a single ministry would defuse some of the problems, but that it would have no value unless accompanied by other reforms aimed at eliminating inequality.

## INFLATION WILL CONTINUE, BANKER CLAIMS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

DURBAN. — The financial markets are signalling easier times ahead for the real economy — but tough times still lie in store, according to Mr Johann Westraat, former regional manager of Nedbank.

He warned bank clients that inflation would not "just go away" and that experience abroad had shown it was not possible to buy employment or sustainable growth with inflation.

"In the immediate months ahead the gloom is likely to thicken. Retail sales generally and car sales, specifically, which have already fallen sharply since mid-year, will weaken further.

"Commerce and industry will be faced with rising inventories and manufacturing output, which already dipped by 4,5% in July, will decline further.

"Activity in the building sector will ease further and property prices will decline.

"The inflation rate, in all probability, will rise. Further, the impact of the rand's sharp recent fall will also filter through."

He said the reduction in prime rate, while welcome, was not a sign that "stringency" was over.

"The real good news is that the drop in prime is a clear indication that things are beginning to come right."

Meanwhile, Sanlam in its economic review for November, has predicted the inflation rate next year will be higher than this year, reports Sapa.

It predicts a rate of 12,5% for 1985, while it expects the rate for this year to be 11,5%.

Factors likely to exert upward pressure on prices include:

- The sharp depreciation in the external value of the rand;
- Relatively high interest rates;
- Increases in administered prices;
- Renewed pressure on food prices because of the drought;
- A possible further rise in GST.

However, the tough monetary and fiscal measures "are slowly but surely having the desired effect on spending, and inflationary expectations may therefore be curbed".

"The reversal of some of the above factors — such as lowering in interest rates and a moderate appreciation in the value of the rand — could also place a damper on price increases in 1985.

"We nevertheless believe that the average rise in the consumer price index in 1985 will be about 12,5%," Sanlam says.

By contrast, it expects the 1985 average inflation rate for the leading OECD countries to be about 5,2%, with an estimated 4,6% for 1984.

# LOCAL VEHICLE MARKET 'OVERCROWDED'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

**SOUTH AFRICAN** vehicle manufacturers had to be encouraged to pull out of the market, the chairman of Sanlam, Dr Fred du Plessis, said yesterday.

He said the local vehicle market was overcrowded and must be thinned out if it was ever to be healthy again.

Dr Du Plessis was speaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg, explaining Sanlam's entry into the motor industry through its share offer for control of Messina.

Messina's main interest is in the manufacture of Nissan cars and Magnis trucks.

It also has extensive interests in motor components and in copper-mining.

Dr Du Plessis said the vehicle industry was in bad shape because of overcrowding.

Some companies were suffering "enormous" financial losses.

"In South Africa, with its limited market for motor vehicles, we have no less than 11 manufacturers producing almost 40 different models.

"Even worse, there are no fewer than 120 light commercial vehicle variants and about 250 variants of passenger car models.

"This is a most unhealthy situation which has a most detrimental effect on the viability of the SA motor industry.

"If we want to become competitive in terms of world standards, and if we want to establish a strong and healthy motor industry, we must reduce these numbers — both as far as the number of models and the number of manufacturers are concerned."

He said the Government accepted the need to reduce the number of local manufacturers and said it must be encouraged to "change the rules" to achieve such a reduction.

While the motor industry could expect a recovery next year and possible profits early in 1986, this could be in jeopardy.

"We need rationalisation in this industry.

"And I'm not just thinking of companies combining under one name. I'm referring to a real rationalisation."

Dr Du Plessis defended Sanlam's entry into this market by saying Nissan was on the verge of a major breakthrough in terms of market share and quality.

He said the Nissan company in Japan had given certain assurances required by Sanlam.

Admitting that Nissan had suffered in the past from a poor reputation for quality, he said: "Nissan Japan has promised us physical support in terms of project teams to come and ensure the quality we want and the stocks we want.

"That's what I was after and that's what I got from them."

In terms of Sanlam's offer for control of Messina, the insurance giant, which already holds 14.55% of the company, has offered to buy 40% of the remaining shares.

The present major shareholder in Messina, African Finance Corporation, has agreed to the Sanlam offer, and to make up any shortfall if other shareholders do not accept the offer.

Mr Du Plessis said yesterday Sanlam was happy with the way Messina was being run and did not intend to interfere.

## DORBYL GROUP ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Oct 84 pp 26, 29

[Text]

The Dorbyl Group recently held a one day seminar, which was repeated on each of three successive days at the Rand Afrikaans University over the period 7 - 10 August 1984. The objectives for the seminar could be summarised as follows:

- (a) To make the composition of the Dorbyl Group and its fields of activity known to key personnel in commerce and industry, state and parastatal organisations.
- (b) To propagate the Dorbyl Group skills and high technology know-how in its diversified fields of activity and hence its capability of locally satisfying to a large degree the requirements in these fields of activity, among its known and potential customers.
- (c) To inform key personnel within its own vast organisation of the group's wide field of activity and its capability therein.

The seminar took the form of audio visual presentations by each of its six major subsidiary companies. The presentations were backed up by a static visual display of their products and services in the foyer area outside the seminar auditorium. Invitations to attend the seminar were sent to a wide spectrum of business, state and parastatal organisations who were both known and hopefully potential customers of the Group.

The presentations made by the subsidiary companies were of an extremely high standard and were generally well received by those in attendance. These presentations portrayed the Dorbyl Group as a dynamic and vibrant organisation which not only built on its past experience and reputation, but was constantly striving to improve its skills and capabilities in the interests of providing even better quality products and services to its clients.

There is no doubt that the Dorbyl Group was successful in achieving its objectives. This has been expressed most effectively in a letter to Dorbyl from the Engineers Association of South Africa (EASA), from which I quote:

"The feed-back from some EASA members amongst your guests at this Seminar was very positive in perhaps more respects than you may have set out to achieve.

These members feel, where-as your main objective may have been to promote the DORBYL image - in which you succeeded admirably — you have simultaneously succeeded in boosting the image of the Engineer, the Engineering Profession as a whole and also the Engineering Industry in South Africa at large.

In short, without exception, EASA members who were fortunate enough to be invited as guests or employees to this presentation, went home feeling proud to be an ENGINEER, feeling proud of being associated with the ENGINEERING PROFESSION, feeling proud of DORBYL as a South African group, and feeling proud of first being a SOUTH AFRICAN."

Whilst the seminar presentations concentrated mainly on those engineering aspects which would be of interest to the main body of the audience, they gave some indication of Dorbyls' involvement in the armaments industry. Being primarily a metal engineering organisation and having as one of its slogans that the Dorbyl Group has the capability of engineering almost anything and everything the Republic needs in metal, its not surprising that the Group is involved in military work.

Security obviously prevents the full publication of all the aspects of military engineering that the Group is involved in, but there is no doubt that it has the capability to manufacture weapons and weapon systems as well as a wide range of components for such systems. When one sees pictures of the new G-5 gun being displayed without any comment one must assume that somewhere within the Groups fifty factories and facilities spread across South Africa, there is some involvement in the manufacture of this weapons system. Not only must the Group be involved in a system such as the G-5, but when one sees and hears of their capability as vehicle body builders, one must assume also that they play their part in the building of specialised bodies for military vehicles. The Group is the largest manufacturer of motor components in the country and as such must also be a large manufacturer of components for a wide range of military vehicles and allied systems. One of the items on display in the foyer was in fact a new locally designed "run flat" military wheel and it is well known that Dorbyl is the major manufacturer of wheels in South Africa. Their new one piece wheel for heavy duty commercial tubeless tyres must eventually find a military application.

Another product which has a wide application and of which Dorbyl has the licence for local manufacture, is the Brownbuilt Blast and Fragmentation Resistant Walling System (BFR). the system is a fully proven system which can be designed and adapted to meet any weapons criteria that is required. Although it was not stated who had ordered variations of the BFR system, it was obvious that the Group had been most successful in winning contracts for this protective walling system from a wide number of customers.



A further area of interest from a military point of view is the Superframe system of pre-engineered buildings. This system is based on the well known American Butler Building design and is now being marketed by Dorbyl under its own Superframe trade name. The Butler system was and still is widely used by the United States Armed Forces, particularly in areas where the time factor in getting structures erected is of the essence, such as for example during the Vietnam War. Being completely pre-engineered and all the data computer stored, the greatest saving in the Superframe system is in the short design time required and the speed with which erection can commence. The Superframe system can be adapted for a wide range of structures varying from complicated Aircraft hangers and workshops with overhead cranes to simple undercover facilities for the parking of vehicles or weather protection of outside stored items such as ammunition etc.

All in all it can be said that the Dorbyl Group seminar was a great success and showed the capability of the local South African Engineering industry of rising to the occasion and being able to meet the demands of the time, particularly the demands in the Armaments industry. There is no doubt that Dorbyl can justly claim to "rank amongst the world leaders in metal engineering."

CSO: 3400/307

## NAVY TAKES CONTROL IN SIMON'S BAY

Cape Town THE CAPETIMES in English 15 Nov 84 p 13

[Text]

THE South African Navy, in a tightening-up of security, has taken over control of all small craft in Simon's Bay from the Simon's Town Municipality.

The municipality has exercised this control on behalf of the SAN for more than 25 years, in waters that form part of a declared defence establishment.

### Fees

An announcement about the take-over of control by the navy, with immediate effect, was made at a meeting of the Simon's Town Council this week.

The switch of control means the navy will take over from the municipality the registration of all yachts, fishing craft and pleasure boats using Simon's Bay.

The Town Clerk of Simon's Town, Mr Charles Chevalier, said yesterday that this meant annual registration fees were no longer payable to the municipality, "and we now have the problem of

finding another method of recovering our costs for use and maintenance of the town pier".

A SAN spokesman said that initially the navy had no intention of charging boat-owners a registration fee. "But this is not to say that such a fee will not be imposed at a later stage," he added.

● A dispute arose several months ago between certain boat owners and the municipality about the council's decision to charge registration fees.

### Service

Several members of the False Bay Yacht Club said they were refusing to pay the fees because the municipality was providing "no service at all" in exchange.

Replying to these protests at the time, Mr Chevalier denied that the council was giving nothing in return for the fees.

He said the municipality paid the harbour master's salary and it also paid for maintenance of the town pier.

## TREURNICHT ADMITS ACCEPTING GRATUITIES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. -- Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, has received R23 000 more in Parliamentary and Cabinet gratuities than the R57 000 he mentioned at a Parow by-election meeting this week.

He revealed this for the first time in reply to questions yesterday.

In all, he has received R80 000 and will be entitled to even more when he finally retires from Parliament.

He also receives a special monthly pension of about R1 500 in addition to his present salary as an MP.

Part of the R80 000 was paid to him when he resigned from Parliament to refight his Waterberg constituency and the rest was paid out for his services as a Deputy and later full Cabinet Minister.

The gratuities are paid under the same law -- but on a different formula -- to the one in terms of which the former Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha received R303 000, of which the CP has been highly critical.

The "golden" handshakes vary according to the number of years a person has served as an ordinary member of Parliament or in the Cabinet ... and in what capacity.

At the Parow meeting which was reported on TV, Dr Treurnicht said he was not afraid to say what he had received in gratuities but mentioned only the figure of R57 000 for his services as Deputy and Cabinet Minister.

He said he had received a payment when he resigned to fight Waterberg and another later.

Dr Treurnicht said R23 000 would be deducted from the gratuity he will be entitled to at the end of his Parliamentary career as it had already been paid.

Asked why the CP had campaigned against Mr Botha's gratuity when he himself had received R80 000, Dr Treurnicht said it was because as Prime Minister, Mr Botha had received special treatment.

He confirmed that he had also said at the Parow meeting that Mr Botha was entitled to his gratuity, but added: "You could query the amount."

CSO: 3400/307

AHI SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT'S SECURITY MEASURES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut fully supports the Government's actions in terms of the country's security laws aimed at ensuring peace and good order.

This was said last night in a joint statement issued by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the AHI after earlier discussions.

The meeting followed the recent wave of detention of trade union leaders.

After similar recent meetings with the Minister, the South African Federated Chamber of Industries and the Association of Chambers of Commerce called on him to charge or release detained trade unionists.

In a joint statement two weeks ago the AHI, Asso-com and the FCI warned the Government the detention of trade union leaders threatened labour peace.

But the AHI made no demand to charge or release the leaders in last night's

joint statement.

The statement said the effect of the recent unrest and stayaways on employee-employer relationships was discussed.

The AHI assured the Minister and the Government of its full support for actions taken in terms of security legislation.

The Minister and the AHI agreed that South Africa's internal security was a priority for the orderly development of the economy and race relations, as well as the co-existence under a new constitutional order.

There was also no difference of opinion on the important role of the parties concerned in the maintenance of good order.

The Minister accepted the AHI's views on the role the private sector could play in refusing threats to labour peace.

There was agreement on the importance of dialogue between the AHI and employee organisations, as well as between the AHI and the Government, the statement said.

# TSHWETE NOT DECLARED PROHIBITED IMMIGRANT

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 16 Nov 84 p 8

[Text]

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Border branch of the United Democratic Front, Mr Steve Tshwete, has not been declared a prohibited immigrant.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria, Mr Wessels Marais, said yesterday that Mr Tshwete's visa exemption had been withdrawn.

"His exemption from obtaining a visa to enter South Africa and his exemption from the requirement to be in possession of a temporary resident permit have been withdrawn."

Mr Marais said the effect of this would be that Mr Tshwete would have to obtain the prior approval of the department before he could enter the Republic.

"Mr Tshwete can make an application through the embassy at Bisho if he wishes to enter South Africa."

Asked if Mr Tshwete would be prevented from working in the Republic, Mr Marais said that "any application would be considered on merit and in the light of the motivation for it".

Mr Tshwete is employed by a firm of attorneys in King William's Town. He commutes from his home at Peelton in Ciskei.

A spokesman for the firm of attorneys said Mr Tshwete had been deprived of his livelihood.

"As matters are now Mr Tshwete must languish at Peelton — far from his place of work."

He said he would try everything in his power to "get Mr Tshwete back to work".

The spokesman, who may not be identified for professional reasons, said Mr Tshwete was diligent and always prepared to work. The vacancy would be difficult to fill, he said.

He added that Mr Tshwete was still employed by his firm, but was unable to go to work.

Mr Tshwete is the third person in the area to be prohibited from entering South Africa without a visa. The others are Mr Charles Nqakula, of Mount Coke, and Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, of Zwelitsha. —  
DDR

# SECURITY POLICE SUBPOENA JOURNALISTS

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 19 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — Security police last week seized a cassette tape from a Sunday Express reporter, Graham Watts, and served a subpoena ordering him to appear in Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to answer questions about an interview with Mr Thami Mali, chairman of the Transvaal Regional Stayaway Committee.

The tape, used to record the interview and re-used for another assignment, was seized in terms of a search warrant.

## Security Act

The security police also served subpoenas on two reporters employed by the Rand Daily Mail, Anton Harber and Jeanette Minnie.

Mr Harber and Ms Minnie were ordered to appear in court on Wednesday and Mr Watts on November 28.

Police said they were investigating charges under Section 54 (2) of the

Internal Security Act against Mr Mali and others. The section deals with subversion.

The subpoenas were served in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act in terms of which a person thought to have "material or relevant information" about an alleged offence may be questioned by a magistrate.

● The Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) said yesterday it believed that the order compelling the journalists to appear in court was "yet another repressive measure in a litany of such measures lately which ensure the death of press freedom in this country".

## 'Difficulty'

The SASJ's president, Ms Pat Sidiey, said yesterday the society noted that at least two of the journalists had been the subject of other repressive action recently.

It noted that this action "follows raids by the

police of media organizations, the confiscation of film, the detention or arrests of many other reporters and photographers in the last few months and the systematic ensuring that foreign correspondents will have difficulty in sending information out of the country.

"We feel sure this move — forcing journalists to become part of the state's policing activity and forcing them to behave counter to all acceptable international journalistic ethics — will bring the contempt internationally that these moves richly deserve.

## 'Under siege'

"Many newspapers in this country and abroad believed South Africa was interested in reform and dialogue and was prepared to give it an opportunity to prove this.

"With journalists under siege we do not believe the international press will be giving the country any more chances." — Sapa

# KOEBERG CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE DESCRIBED

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 16 Nov 84 p 2

[Text]

AN emergency exercise lasting more than eight hours and involving "a few thousand" civil-defence and Escom personnel was staged yesterday at Koeberg nuclear power station.

The exercise was held under the watchful eyes of a team from the Licensing Branch of the Atomic Energy Corporation and was staged to satisfy Koeberg's operating-licensing requirements. Similar exercises are held annually.

The "drama" began at 8.35am when a mock alert was declared at the power station after "lightning" knocked out the plant's power supplies.

A series of simulated "accidents" followed culminating at 12.15pm with a "gas explosion" which ripped open the side of the Unit One containment building.

Earlier, a complex chain of events had led to a release of "radioactive

particles and gases" into a "north-westerly" wind blowing towards the City.

This resulted in the emergency controller calling for assistance from the Cape Divisional Council's civil-defence and emergency units in terms of the Koeberg power station's Emergency Plan.

Later the Regional Civil Defence Authority based at the Cape Town Civic Centre was also called in for assistance as the "radioactive" plume spread.

A simulated sheltering and evacuation plan was instituted for areas south and south-east of the station involving more than 5 600 civilians. A Defence Force helicopter was called out to "monitor" the radioactive plume emitted during the two accidental releases called for in the emergency scenario.

While the AEC observers have yet to complete

their report to the Licensing Branch, general opinion yesterday was that the exercise had gone well.

Mr Paul Semark, station manager at the plant, told observing pressmen that the "main aim of the exercise was to evaluate the combined civil-defence response to an emergency outside of the plant boundaries, rather than in-plant operational procedures".

He said that solutions to the various problems presented to operators during the exercise by AEC observers had been solved but to test all aspects of the emergency plan, these solutions had been set aside.

The AEC observers built into their emergency scenario a number of unlikely eventualities including a "vehicle accident" during the simulated evacuation and "injury" of a worker.

CSO: 3400/307



APDUSA ATTACKS ON LIBERALS REJECTED

Johannesburg SASH in English Nov 84 p 25

[Article by Peter Brown]

[Text]

APDUSA sees a liberal conspiracy at work in South Africa. In its time it has acted as an imperialist agent and subverted the Congress Movement. It now threatens to do the same to the UDF and even the National Forum, leaving only ADPUSA uncontaminated. What a marvellous thought, to be possessed of all that hidden capacity for intrigue and seduction! The truth is a good deal more humdrum than that, but the propagation of such myths makes it possible for Apdusa, and others, to blame the influence of liberals for everything that has gone wrong in the past in the struggle for a just society here, and anything else which might go wrong in the future. Scapegoats are convenient, particularly for ideologues who would rather blame them than re-examine critically their own preconceptions and programmes every now and again.

Liberals shy away from dogmatic, ideological positions. They see South Africa's problems as immensely complicated, and suspect that a simple, ideological formula to explain what has already happened, or what might happen next, is just as likely to prove wrong here as it has so often in other parts of the world. To be stuck in a hard and unchanging ideological position in a world and country which is in a constant state of flux, doesn't make sense to them.

Like APDUSA the Liberal Party was committed to the view that a non-racial organisation was the best vehicle to achieve a non-racial society, and it regarded that principle as non-negotiable. Like APDUSA it was committed to full civil liberties for all. Unlike APDUSA it was an organisation undergoing continual change. Between 1953 and 1968, when the Improper Interference Act closed it down, it reformulated its policies from ones heavily influenced by the old Cape Liberal quali-

ified franchise tradition, to a much-radicalised Liberalism based on universal suffrage. I have no doubt that this process would have continued and that Liberal Party policies in 1984 would be more radical than they were in 1968. APDUSA, on the other hand, still seems to be committed to the Unity Movement's Ten Point Programme formulated more than 40 years ago, and is only now beginning to think that it might do with a few changes.

Liberals have certainly failed to come anywhere near achieving their aim of a non-racial, adult-suffrage democracy in South Africa. In this respect their record is no worse than that of anyone else opposed to apartheid, for none of them has come anywhere near achieving their aims yet. The Liberals' failure is not because, as 'imperialist agents' at heart, they really want things to stay much the way they are, but because of the reality of the Nationalists' power and their willingness to use it to the full. And so it is with everyone else, including APDUSA.

It was always the policy of the Liberal Party to work with other organisations on agreed issues, whatever differences they might have with them on other matters. This continues to be the attitude of Liberals to-day. They will work with and in organisations whose aims, in any particular instance, are the same as theirs.

Such cooperation would obviously be totally unacceptable to APDUSA, which would regard it as tainting. APDUSA, we are told, does not want 'to rub shoulders with liberals whatever their colour'. Are they afraid they might be seduced by their views? Or are they afraid the Liberals might not fit the stereotype they have allocated to them?

CSO: 3400/307

## OBSERVATIONS ON BLACK YOUTH UNREST

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 24 Nov 84 p 10

[Article by Andre Du Toit: "Warning Bells of 1976 Black Schools Unrest Ringing Again"]

[Text]

PERHAPS the most disturbing aspect of the widespread unrest in the black townships is that it is once again the youth, and in particular the schoolchildren, who are in the forefront.

As in 1976, it is the black schools from Atteridgeville to Cradock where grievances simmered and finally boiled over into the wider communities.

In Sebokeng, in Sharpeville and elsewhere it is again the black youth who took the lead in protest marches against rent increases and participated in violent clashes. Student organizations such as Co-sas, now linking up with trade unions, once more played a key role in launching the massive stayaway in the Vaal Triangle and on the East Rand as well as in Soweto.

Above all, it is black schoolchildren who are literally in the line of fire when the police and the army move in, claiming to restore law and order.

What is especially disturbing about all this is that we have been down this road before.

### Desperate

In itself the social and human costs are already appalling. The bare statistics of the numbers of schools and pupils involved in the boycotts (on a similar and even larger scale than in 1976-7 and 1979-80), the numbers killed (at last count 163) and detained under the security laws (more than 1 000 already) as well as the damage to property and community facilities indicate the outlines of a social tragedy.

Given the already desperate plight of a black education system trapped in a vicious circle of poor facilities, overcrowded classrooms and a shortage of qualified teachers and added to the tremendous constraints on and disadvantages of the black communities generally in their struggle for survival, the blow is even more serious.

But beyond that it is the message from the heart of the black community which must make us pause.

Once again the flower of a whole generation is prepared to sacrifice it-

self in a desperate revolt against what they regard as the intolerable realities of the black situation in South African schools and townships.

### Boycotts

Have we not learnt any lessons, then, from the Soweto rising in June 1976 and its traumatic spread through the country in the months that followed?

Or from the prolonged school boycotts of 1979 and 1980?

At the time these events led to the appointment of a major government commission of inquiry, the De Lange committee. In fairly short order this comprehensive investigation of the entire educational system resulted in a wide range of findings and recommendations.

Politically, the most radical of these was the proposal that the various racially differentiated education systems be brought together under a single ministry at national level. In itself this proposal reflected the impact, the urgent sense that basic reform

was needed, which the schools crises from 1976 onwards had brought home to the workings of the De Lange committee and to the responses of society at large.

But by the time the De Lange Committee presented its report late in 1981 the crisis had passed. At long last South Africa was beginning to emerge from the shadow cast by Soweto in 1976 and in this much less urgent context the government made it clear that though it subscribed to the principle of equal opportunities in education for all it was not prepared to accept the politically crucial proposal of a single educational ministry.

When the White Paper finally appeared in November, 1983 it was made clear that education was to be placed firmly in the context of the new constitution as "own affairs" of racially defined communities. The old political order of separate education would be maintained.\*

And so we come to the second half of 1984 with local grievances in black schools once again providing the political spark for widespread unrest and protest.

### Speculative

It is tempting to ask: *Would it have made any differences to the current crisis in the black townships in the Vaal Triangle, on the East Rand and in the Eastern Cape had the government accepted and implemented the crucial political recommendations of the De Lange Committee?*

The answer is not easy and must of course be

speculative but on the whole it seems to be negative: A single ministry of education would have made some difference, but probably not so much.

Had the government been prepared to accept and begin implementing the De Lange committee's proposal of equal opportunities for education, including equal standards for all, within the context of a single administrative framework it would of course have created a different and more hopeful general climate for black education.

But the more concrete problems and grievances would have remained much the same. The very real shortages in facilities and qualified teachers cannot be removed in short order.

### Reorganization

The current protests of students at black high schools have focused on such specific grievances as the imposition of an age limit, the need for representative student councils, better control on the meting out of corporal punishment and an end to sexual relations between teachers and scholars.

It is difficult to see how administrative reorganization of the educational system as national level would have made much difference on these kinds of issues.

Perhaps a nationally unified ministry of education would have been more responsive to the concrete grievances in the black schools.

The lack of such responsiveness has been a marked feature in the

build-up of the current situation. In the end the authorities came round and were prepared to make some concessions on issues such as the age limit or the call for student councils, but by that time it was too late to defuse the conflict.

### State

On the other hand, in the context of a new educational deal, expectations would also have been much greater and that much more difficult to satisfy. And the bite of the economic recession in the townships would have been as sharp while the constraints on state funds would have been as real and have had much the same larger political overtones, though these might perhaps have been articulated in different terms.

This does not mean that nothing the state does or does not do can change the basic situation in the black schools and communities.

In a very direct way the present situation is the outcome of a specific change in public educational policy. During the past decade the state has embarked on a dramatic expansion of secondary education for blacks in response to the need of the South African economy for more skilled and technical manpower.

From a small trickle of only 2 300 black matriculants a year around 1970, the numbers grew to 15 000 by 1979 and more than 80 000 matriculation candidates this year.

### Conflicts

Among other things this meant a dramatic increase in the age level of the black schools. In 1980 more than 200 000 pupils

who registered in secondary schools were older than 18. Even in primary schools there are many thousands of pupils who are 16 and older.\*\*

It is easy to see how, in a school population with this kind of age structure, issues such as corporal punishment, student councils and so on can grow into explosive political conflicts but if the situation is directly of the state's own making it is also obvious that there is no possibility of turning the clock back.

The expansion of black secondary education is a necessity and cannot be undone.

And so we will have to continue to learn our lessons, the first one being that there are no easy solutions.

Structural reforms of the kind proposed by the De Lange committee, and rejected by the government may be more necessary than ever but that also would not have provided a simple and peaceful way out.

The struggle to bring an end to apartheid, in education and elsewhere, will be long and hard and full of conflict. But it cannot be avoided or circumvented by clever constitutional gimmicks.

Perhaps the desperate message once again reaching us from the black schoolchildren can restore some of the urgency needed in our social response if we are to begin the healing process.

\* See Jennifer Shindler: "Separate But Equal", SAIRR Topical Briefing, August 31 1984.

\*\* See the illuminating article by Dr F Auerbach "Onderwyswoelinge 1984" in the forthcoming issue of "Buurman".

RESEARCHER FINDS BLACK PUPILS LACK MEANS OF RECOURSE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

Since 1976 black pupils have seen themselves as an important group that can mobilise the community but, because of a lack of legal channels of expression, black pupils focus their discontent on schooling and use the issue as a lever to exert influence.

This is the conclusion of Mrs Monica Bot, a researcher for *Indicator South Africa*, a publication issued by the centre for applied social sciences at the University of Natal.

After 1976, problems arose with black pupils because they could not find constructive channels to express themselves, says Mrs Bot.

Writing on school boycotts in the latest edition of the magazine, Mrs Bot says it is unlikely that the stayaways were caused by a small group of instigators.

"It would be difficult to imagine that a small group of instigators could exert such an influence on pupils that they would continue boycotting against their own will," she says.

The chief of public relations at the Department of Education and Training, Mr Job Schoeman, writes in the same issue of the publication, that it was unfortunate that politicisation of education had resulted in the school boycotts.

CHARGES

He adds that boycotting students often stayed away from school for reasons which had no relation to education, such as rent increases and the arrest of pupils on criminal charges.

He stresses that black education has become a "soft target for many organisations with ulterior motives" who prefer to ignore any of the successes achieved by the DET.

"It is inevitable that the child who is continually told he is being offered 'gutter' education, that his textbooks, syllabuses and teachers are 'inferior' will suffer from a lack of motivation and will develop a poor self-image," Mr Schoeman says.

According to Mrs Bot, factors such as the discrepancy in per capita expenditure on the different racial groups, the shortage and low quality of teachers, a mistrust of authority and a lack of communication with the DET has worsened an already volatile situation.

## PASS LAWS AID RECRUITMENT OF 'TERRORISTS'

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 15 Nov 84 p 7

[Text]

THE pass laws were the major cause of racial hatred in South Africa and they aided the recruitment of "terrorists", a former security policeman, Mr Donald Card, said.

Many of the people who were recruited for military training during the time he was in the police force were so-called "illegals" who could not obtain permission to be in the cities, and therefore could not get work, Mr Card, a former mayor of East London, said in an interview.

"Many of these chaps came to look for work in the cities and while they could not get jobs they were approached for military training.

"They were liable to accept such training. Most of the chaps who left were like this. It was so easy for them to be taken out of the country.

"The guy who was bound by influx control, used to say let's go. The pass laws were a source of recruitment for terrorists in those days," he said.

Mr Card, who stood for the Progressive Federal Party in the 1981 general election, disclosed that one of the reasons why he left the police force was

because of the impossible situation created by the pass laws.

During his career in the police force, he played a key role during the 1960s in the arrest of members of Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, in the Eastern Cape.

He found during interrogations that people with jobs and families to look after were far less likely to be recruited for military training.

"We could break down so much resentment and hatred if we abolished the pass laws.

"I believe nearly every black man despises the white man because of the pass laws and I believe a lot of hatred is caused by them.

"There is no doubt about that.

"Even people with legal rights have resentment because of their relationship to their friends and relatives who are affected by them.

"I don't think there is any black man who can be found in favour of these influx laws," he said.

When a black man was asked whether he sup-



ported the ANC he would often do so because of the pass laws, and because the ANC represented freedom from those measures.

"When a black man talks of freedom or being able to move wherever he wants to, he will always talk about being told what to do or where to go by a white man.

"There is no question about it. These are facts. No one can say Donald Card is talking nonsense. They all know it."

One case had particularly affected him when he was in the police force. A man who was earning more than R100 a month, a relatively high salary in those days, came to him and asked why he could have legal rights to be in East London while his brother, who lived in the same house, could only obtain farm rights to be in the Komgha area where worked for R10 a month.

### Friction

"That was one of things that really disturbed me. And there were lots of similar cases that came up over the years.

"I have always felt the pass laws create so much friction with the result that you cannot keep the law.

"Most of the crimes were committed by people who could not get work because they could get passes. If they could not find work, they turned to crime.

"I used to take these people to the Transkei and drop them at their homes, but they were back within a week because there was so much unemployment there, even in those days."

Many decent people could not get permits to be in the cities, but "scoundrels" who could afford to pay R50 bribes could get "legal" passes, he said.

Mr Card said he welcomed the recent call by the Urban Foundation to phase out influx control.

"I hope they will get rid of this whole system," he said.

### Destitute

At one time, he was strongly in favour of decentralization and he worked very hard to persuade industrialists to move to the East London area, "but I was proved wrong because decentralization does not alleviate the problems".

Another problem was that many migrant families developed two families, one at their home in the rural areas and another in the cities. When they returned home, their second families in the cities were left destitute.

Mothers of the second families would be forced to go out to work and the children were left to fend themselves. They soon became street loafers and criminals.

"They resorted to theft because they simply had no money or food.

"I dealt with hundreds of people like this who had become criminals," Mr Card said.



# MOTOR INDUSTRY 'MYSTERIES' UNRAVELED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 84 p 13

[Article by Harvey Thomas]

[Text]

The South African motor industry is an enigma wrapped up in a mystery, to paraphrase Winston Churchill.

It is an enigma why, in a market about half the size of Australia's, South Africa has no fewer than 11 motor vehicle manufacturers who are building nearly 40 different models. Within those 40 models there are at least 120 variants of light commercial vehicle and about 250 variants of passenger car.

In Australia, where motor industry development has closely paralleled that in South Africa in terms of a local content programme, there are only five motor manufacturers and 13 manufactured models.

And there are now plans Down Under to reduce the number of manufacturers to three and the number of models to six.

## HAZARDOUS

These facts, in a nutshell, sum up why the South African motor industry is in such chaos. But making predictions about its fate is a hazardous business.

When the Government first introduced the local content programme it was envisaged that only three manufacturers, Ford, General Motors and Volkswagen, would emerge.

But what has happened is that we now have more assembly plants than even America.

This is what lies behind the curiously similar calls from Mr Spence Sterling of Amcar (controlled by the Anglo American Corporation) and from the boss of the Messina Corporation, Dr Fred du Plessis, chairman of the insurance giant Sanlam.

Dr du Plessis's formula for a rationalisation of the industry would be for certain manufacturers to be allocated a (small) portion of the market where they could compete with CBU (completely built-up) units. Other manufacturers should be encouraged to increase local content even further and they would have the lion's share of the customer's rand.

The chairman of Nissan, Mr Peter Whitfield, said he would like to see the mandatory 66 percent local content increased to about 80 percent. He also noted that, at present, the troubled industry had a stock and spares inventory worth more than R1 billion and that the interest on this amounted to about R30 million a month.

The mystery of the motor industry is why more manufacturers have not withdrawn from what is now a patently unprofitable market. The answers are complex.

Towards the end of 1979 there was a definite move towards withdrawal, with Renault having increased stakes, Fiat having packed up and Peugeot moving into the then Sigma stable.

But the years 1980-1982 were very profitable for the motor manufacturers. Renault made a reappearance on the market and talk of further withdrawals was shelved.

Now the industry is weathering the worst decline in decades and yet its composition is still anomalous. Toyota South Africa is flourishing, with about a third of the market to its credit, and managing director Colin Adcock has been quoted as saying that he sees no reason why Toyota should not achieve the 40 percent share its source company enjoys in Japan.

Dr du Plessis and others say that "what goes up must come down" and predict that Nissan will regain, if not increase, its earlier market share.

#### SUPPORT

Dr du Plessis blames the "perceived quality" of Nissan products for many of the company's problems and says that Nissan Japan has guaranteed physical support to ensure that

Nissan products will be equal to, if not better than, those of its competitors in the future.

And he has made it plain that if needed Sanlam will put its financial muscle behind its motor offspring to make it successful.

One of the major reasons advanced in the past for the staying power of local motor manufacturers was that they all had an eye on the emerging buying power of black South Africans.

The "white" market, they said, was saturated and for any dramatic growth to occur blacks would have to spend their money on new cars and bakkies.

So far this has not happened to any significant extent, possibly because blacks are even harder hit than whites by the recession and inflation. When they do buy, the chances are it will be a used car.

In theory Dr du Plessis and Mr Sterling are perfectly correct: South Africa is hopelessly overtraded by motor manufacturers. This is why the talks now under way between Amcar and Ford make such good sense.

But theory and reality in the motor industry are poles apart.

A good example is General Motors South African which has been actively courting a South African partner for a long time now but has not yet been successful.

GMSA is said to have plant and equipment worth about R100 million in South Africa. It has a commitment to those who have bought its products and it would be unrealistic to expect this company to abandon ship, no matter how much money it is losing. Paradoxically, this could change quite quickly if the vocal disinvestment lobby in the United States gains significant political clout.

Whatever happens — and even the experts are theorising — it seems likely that the motor industry will, in the coming years, have to undergo fundamental change.

Because of present investments and alliances it is difficult to predict where future "motor marriages" will take place but, while the banns may not yet have been posted, they will have to be if South Africa is to take the sensible route and follow Australia's example.

And in simple terms that means far fewer manufacturers and a drastically restricted choice of makes and models.

SHOW TRIAL OF UNIONISTS STIRS FEAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Nov 84 p 1M

[Article by Carolyn Dempster: "Industry Fears Stayaway Show Trial"]

[Text]

**Apprehension over a show trial of trade unionists detained after the recent two-day stayaway is mounting in industry and union circles.**

Several East Rand and Vaal Triangle companies have been asked by the police to disclose details of financial losses suffered as a result of the two-day stayaway earlier this month.

Other information which the companies are being asked to reveal includes the number of workers at the factory, the union to which they belong, the names of the shop stewards, and how many of the employees participated in the stayaway.

Most of the company spokesmen approached said they would have preferred to handle the stayaway issue as a labour matter without the interference of the authorities.

Mr Bobby Godsell, industrial relations adviser to the Anglo American Corporation, confirmed that one of the corporation's subsidiaries had received "a very casual request" from the police for information.

He said he believed the request was part of an investigation by the police prior to charging the detained union leaders under section 54 of the Internal Security Act.

Company spokesmen, who did not want their firms to be identified, said they were worried about the implications of a show trial of union leaders under section 54.

But a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said he could not comment on routine investigations.

A spokesman for the 115 000-member Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), which supported the stayaway, said the federation would be taking definite steps in the light of these events.

"The federation's central committee will meet on Saturday to decide what action to take," he said.

It would be a happy day when insurance companies not only asked whether security staff were employed, but also took note of the quality of protection services before admitting clients' claims.

This was said by Brigadier H C Muller, SAP Divisional inspector, Witwatersrand, at a security conference in Krugersdorp yesterday.

He was giving an address prepared by Major-General H van Zyl, Senior Deputy Commissioner of Police.

It was important to screen staff before appointment but also to have regular checks on them to ensure they were not potential criminals, he said.

## MAOF LIQUIDATION HAMPERS TRAVEL TO ISRAEL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Nov 84 p 1M

[Text]

The cut-rate flights between Swaziland and Tel Aviv have been hit by massive cancellations and a dramatic fall-off in bookings following the liquidation of Maof, the Israeli airline operating the route for financiers Gateway International.

In an interview with *The Star* yesterday, Gateway International's managing director, Mr John de Klerk, said the cancellations were totally unjustified because the company had honoured, and would continue to honour, obligations to all its passengers.

He said he had assurances that the Maof debacle

was not a

loss, which flights in to various towns in Europe.

Gateway had continued to operate according to its published flight sched-

ule and no passengers were stranded.

When asked if the loss in revenue would not result in an increase in fares, Mr de Klerk said fares would have gone up next year anyway because of the rand-dollar exchange.

From January 1 return fares will go up to R839 in high season when flights operate once a week, and R879 in low season when there are flights once a fortnight.

"When we charter on a route, we commit ourselves and stand by our commitments.

"Travel agents have been telling the public not to fly with us because it's not worth it. When we began the route, we backed all the travel agents and gave them the opportunity to participate in it.

"Why should they, for no reason, turn against us? We are a South African company with loads

of credibility."

He said if Gateway did not receive co-operation from the travel agents in the next two months, he would seriously consider selling tickets direct to the public.

The Boeing 707 aircraft originally used on the Swazi-Tel Aviv route by Maof Airlines is "sitting in a deadlock position in Israel", Mr John de Klerk, managing director of Gateway International, financiers of the route, said yesterday.

Mr de Klerk said Gateway International had been aware of the position Maof was in.

"The aircraft is near to our hearts because we equipped it specially for this route and the crew was trained on it," he said.

Gateway wanted to take over the plane and its crew but was told that this transaction was likely to be set aside by the liquidators.

"When Maof went into liquidation, the courts

gave a ruling that the aircraft could be sold free of any attachments.

"All creditors would be creditors of Maof and would have to come to court at a different time to prove their claims.

"The aircraft would be sold to us and the money held to be distributed later among the creditors. The price was the same offered prior to liquidation," Mr de Klerk said.

But further red tape prevented ownership of the aircraft being transferred to Gateway's Israeli company.

"While the aircraft is free of attachment in Israel, that is not the case internationally. If we tried to take it out of Israel, it could be attached by Maof creditors outside Israel," he said.

Mr de Klerk said that the Swazi-Tel Aviv route would be serviced by an Arkia Airlines Boeing 707 which was less fuel-efficient.

FUNERAL: KOORNHOF NOT FORCED TO LEAVE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] In a report carried in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday morning, originating from the Natal Mercury, the chairman of the President's Council, Dr Piet Koornhof and his wife, together with the Commissioner-General of the Zulu people, Mr P.N. Hansmeyer, were said to have been asked to leave the funeral at Mahlabatini on Thursday of Princess Magogo, mother of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

It was reported that they had been asked to leave for fear of violent reaction from thousands of mourners following a report concerning South Africa's role in alleged interference by Swaziland in the affairs of Kwa Zulu.

The Natal Mercury sent out the following correction yesterday: "In a statement issued yesterday the KwaZulu Government said that the official party representing the South African Government left the funeral early to have lunch at the home of Chief Buthelezi so that Dr Koonrhof could depart for Cape Town by mid-afternoon.

"The Chief Minister had excused Dr Koornhof and others so that they could have lunch early.

"The departure of the official South African delegation followed immediately after an announcement by the master of ceremonies, Prince Gideon Zulu, about Zulu displeasure with the Swaziland Government for failing to allow Princess Pumzile, eldest daughter of Chief Buthelezi, to return to KwaZulu for her grandmother's funeral.

"Prince Gideon said he was sorry to have to make the deviation in the funeral ceremony but he said the KwaZulu Government wished to share this information with Dr Koornhof because this could result in a 'very nasty display.'

"The Natal Mercuy wishes to apologise to Dr Koornhof, Mr Hansmeyer, Chief Buthelezi, Prince Gideon and members of the Zulu Royal family for any inconvenience or hurt caused by this report."

CSO: 3400/307

## SQUATTER LEADER'S LIFE IN DANGER

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 24 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Riaan De Villiers]

[Text]

THE squatter leader at the centre of the KTC conflict, Mr Oliver Memani, suddenly reappeared in Cape Town yesterday amid a widening search for him by police and black affairs officials.

Spokesmen for various groupings opposed to him — including his brother — later declared his life was in danger if he did not heed calls to leave the Cape.

However, Mr Memani said he did not intend leaving and disputed a number of claims made about the conduct of his followers.

Mr Memani arrived at the Cape Times to make a statement yesterday after dropping from sight for more than a week.

It was believed he had gone into hiding, but he declared he had been in Johannesburg "in connection with community matters".

Soon after his departure a New Crossroads

resident, who had seen Mr Memani enter the building, arrived with two policemen.

He said he had called the policemen because Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, top local official of the Department of Co-operation and Development, had declared police were searching for Mr Memani at a meeting earlier yesterday morning.

He and three other spokesmen for the anti-Memani faction declared Mr Memani was in danger of being killed if he did not heed demands to leave Cape Town by the breakaway Masincedane Phase 2 group, squatters in KTC and others in surrounding townships.

Mr Memani's brother, Mr Zenzile Memani, who has joined the Masincedane group, said: "His life is short now. It will be better for his safety if he goes away."

A police spokesman later confirmed that police had been search-

ing for Mr Memani, but said "certain arrangements had been made". He said the matter was sub judice and declined to comment further.

The anti-Memani spokesmen displayed a message Mr Bezuidenhoud had given them at a meeting yesterday morning to relay to squatters and township residents in the area.

In the written message, Mr Bezuidenhoud said he and his officials were looking for Mr Memani.

Arrangements had been made with police to "keep the peace" during a funeral of a victim of the unrest today.

● Mr Memani denied that violence in the area had been triggered off by him or his followers.

He said he was prepared to hold an election and stand down if he was voted out by the people. He would call a meeting at the weekend to try to reunite the community.



## RAINFALL FAILS TO END DROUGHT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Nov 84 p 1M

[Text]

**November rainfall figures are lower than last year's and many Reef gardeners are complaining that their gardens are dying.**

With three cloudless days last week, the drought is far from over.

But farmers in the Rustenburg area had the best bonus in years this weekend. A total of 29 mm of rain fell in the 48 hours to 8 am today.

It was one of the most significant falls in any area of the Western Transvaal in the past three years — but for most farmers in the Transvaal next week will be D-day.

Elsewhere in the drought-stricken western and northern areas of the province, and in the northern Free State, the devastating effects of the heat and clear skies are apparent.

Most farmers have still been unable to plant their maize crops — a month and a half behind schedule.

If farmers have been unable to plant by next week their chances of getting a crop in will be negligible.

## Economic disaster

That spells economic disaster for the nation's total maize haul. The South African Agricultural Union says only 40 to 50 percent of maize has been planted. That means a crop of perhaps four million tons this season compared with the record low last year of 4,5 million tons.

Rainfall in many areas has been heavy over the past two months, but the maize-producing areas have had generally low falls.

In spite of apparently heavy falls around Johannesburg this month, only 75,4 mm had fallen to 8 am today. The average for the past 92 years for November is 127 mm.

October was slightly wetter with 77,2 mm last month compared with the average of 68 mm; only 9,7 mm fell in September compared with the average of 26 mm.

The Weather Bureau in Pretoria says the need is for progressively more rain each month from August and September, but in the vital maize areas there have been only drops.

"The public tends to think that because there have been a few heavy falls in isolated urban areas the drought has ended. Unfortunately there are large areas which are in an even worse state for rainfalls than last year," said a bureau spokesman.

CSO: 3400/307



LACK OF RAIN THREAT TO MAIZE CROP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Nov 84 p 7M

[Article by Hannes Ferguson]

[Text] The countdown to disaster has begun again in most of the Transvaal and Free State maize triangle.

West of the main Bloemfontein-Pretoria railway line, farmers have only two weeks left to plant their crops.

Fields need at least 50 mm of rain before planting can begin.

But the parched soil is becoming drier by the day, say local co-ops.

Rain has fallen in erratic showers west of the railway line and the prospect is that 1,5 million tons of normal maize crop totalling 10-million tons may be lost at the outset of the season.

The Western Transvaal maize region, which in a normal year produces 2,8-million tons of maize, is the hardest hit.

In Lichtenburg only a quarter of the maize farmers have been able to plant, while in Ventersdorp 50 percent of the farmers have planted their maize crops and 60 percent of the farmers in Wolmaransstad have sown crops.

Where maize could be planted it now stood about a foot high. But the crop desperately needs good rains within a fortnight, the co-ops said.

In the Eastern maize regions fields have been fully planted, but they too need rain.

According to the National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo), the rainfall pattern was the same as last year.

And even if the rains came in time, the critical months of January and February still lay ahead, the Nampo spokesman said.

A repetition of last year's drought would be too ghastly to contemplate-- it would pull the whole country deeper into the depression.

But some good cheer has come from Cape Town where Professor J. Brundrit, head of the Institute for Oceanography yesterday said that the sea temperature patterns, known as the El Nino effect, suggested a longer rainy season than last year. January and February might be wetter than usual.

CSO: 3400/314

## EASTERN CAPE REELING UNDER DROUGHT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Nov 84 p 7M

[Text]

**PORT ELIZABETH** — Five farming areas in the Eastern Cape have been declared drought disaster areas, and fruit farmers in the Langkloof face ruin unless summer rains come soon.

Stock farmers over a large part of the Eastern Cape interior are having to buy

fodder for stock and the veld has been destroyed to the extent that it will take years of normal rainfall for it to recover fully.

The director of the Eastern Cape region of the Department of Agriculture, Mr Bill Smart, said the Uitenhage grazing veld and the Paterson grain crop area had been declared drought disaster areas, joining three others - Bedford, Adelaide and Fort Beaufort, which were declared 18 months ago.

He said at least four other areas were considering applying to be declared drought disaster areas, which would make them eligible for Government aid — provided they reduced their stock levels.

Meanwhile, in the fruit producing Langkloof, up to three-quarters of the

farmers face almost certain ruin unless substantial rain falls within the next week.

The chairman of the Langkloof Farmers' Union, Mr Phillip van Rensburg, said the situation in the upper part of the Langkloof was "critical".

"If we get rain now, about 30 percent of the fruit crops might be saved, but otherwise the harvest will be as low as 10 percent of normal output," he said.

He added that more than 75 percent of the estimated 200 fruit farmers in the area might have to pack up and sell if the summer rains do not come early.

Confirming the critical nature of the farmers' plight, the director of the winter rainfall region of the Department of Agriculture, Dr Johan Burger,

said a deputation from his department had met farmers last week and a report had been sent to the Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs.

"Their situation is bad. But what they need is rain — which the department cannot supply."

Mr Burger said the only action possible was long-term re-examination of water resources planning — "but that won't help them in the short-term".

"Their dams — normally overflowing at this time of the year — are empty or very nearly empty."

Mr Smart said a broad belt of the Eastern Cape interior stretching from Humansdorp to Ciskei was in far worse condition now than it had been at the same time last year.

CSO: 3400/314

BRIEFS

ISRAELI FIGHTERS--The British newspaper THE TIMES announced at the end of September that the South African Government is considering purchasing some 30 Kfir fighters from Israel and participating in the development of the new Lavi fighter. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Nov 84 p 35]

SHAFT COSTS CUT--Raiseboring machines are saving the mining industry millions of rands by removing the need for expensive temporary headgear and winders. Labour costs are reduced because fewer workers are required and there is no need for additional accommodation on site. About 19 men are needed to operate a raiseborer--less than a fifth of the number required for conventional shaft sinking. Only three men on each shift are needed to operate a raiseborer. The others remove the cut-out rock and rubble. Raiseboring cuts by 75% the price of sinking a shaft by conventional methods. A new raiseboring machine sells for R1,8-million, but it has a resale price of 70% of cost. The normal method of sinking shaft to an underground tunnel requires heavy lifting equipment. But the raiseborer is set up above the tunnel, and drills a slim hole downwards. Steel tubing is attached to the cutting head in the tunnel. The tube pulls the head upwards, at the same time turning the cutters against the rock face. The largest raisebored hole in the world has been completed at Premier diamond mine, Cullinan, near Pretoria. It is 6,02m in diameter and 478m deep, and was completed in six months. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Nov 84 p 4]

MILLIONTH CONTAINER ARRIVES--The one-millionth cargo container to be handled in Table Bay docks since the switch to full containerization in July 1977 was given red-carpet treatment when it was landed yesterday from the Safmarine ship SA Langeberg. The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Sol Kreiner, the Regional Manager of SA Transport Services, Mr Bertie Heckroodt, and representatives of organized commerce were among those on the quayside to welcome the VIB (Very Important Box) from Europe, as it was lifted ashore. Mr Heckroodt said that since the start of the "container revolution" seven years ago, there had been 5,050 calls at Cape Town's container terminal by vessels carrying a total of 12,9 million tons of import and export cargos, in the million boxes handled here so far. "Turnaround time of ships in port is today measured in hours, rather than days," Mr Heckroodt said. [Text] [Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 16 Nov 84 p 13]

**SAAF PERSONNEL CHANGES**--The Officer Commanding Air Force Base Port Elizabeth, Colonel C.N. Breytenbach, has been transferred to Cape Town, according to the latest list of promotions and postings issued by the South African Air Force today. Col Breytenbach assumes the post of OC AFB Ysterplaat at the beginning of 1985. He will be replaced by Col Karel van Heerden, the SAAF attache in Rome. Col Van Heerden will be taking up his position in mid-1985. The OC 16 Squadron, Commandant J.J. Venter, has been transferred to a staff in Pretoria. He will be replaced by a former OC of 16 Squadron, Cmdt R.D.J. Penhall, who is at present Staff Officer for Southern Air Command. The AFB PE logistics co-ordinator, Major J.J. van der Watt, has been transferred to the Air Force College in Pretoria and will be replaced by Captain Du Plessis of AFB Hoedspruit. Capt T. Langenhoven, base operations officer, was transferred to Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria as intelligence officer and his post will be taken over by Major A.P. Burgers, second-in-command of 6 Squadron, Port Elizabeth. The base operations co-ordinator, Major C.A. Buchanan, has been promoted to commandant from January 1, 1985. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 20 Nov 84 p 3]

**AZAPO CONGRESS**--Johannesburg--The Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) will hold its fifth national congress in Cape Town next month. The theme of the congress--the first major black consciousness gathering of this sort in Cape Town for eight years--will be "Resist, Defend and Advance." The aim of congress, to be held in the Retreat Civic Centre on December 17 and 18, will be to decide on Azapo's programme of action for 1985 and to elect a new central committee for the organization. A significant reshuffle in the leadership can be expected, according to the Azapo Deputy President, Mr Saths Cooper. Mr Cooper said that a major topic of discussion was likely to be "the inroads made into the rights of South Africans by immoral legislation like the tricameral Parliament." Also likely to receive attention were the effects of increasing militarization on civil society, he said. The congress will be open to the members of the public who will be free to participate in discussions, he said. [Text] [Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 18 Nov 84 p 9]

**'VOLKSTEM' FOLDS**--A financial crisis has forced the New Republic Party's monthly newspaper Volkstem, to fold. This was announced in the final edition of the newspaper which was distributed last week. Sir De Villiers Graaff, an honorary life president of the party, writes in the October edition of the paper that "it is common knowledge that Volkstem has been having financial difficulty in making ends meet for some time." It had been able to continue publishing only because of financial support from "long suffering well-wishers." At present the company responsible for producing the newspaper could meet its commitments, "but it is already clear that it will not be able to continue to do so." [Text] [Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 19 Nov 84 p 2]

SAFMARINE FIGHTS BACK--Safmarine has launched a counter-attack against independent shipping operators that under-cut its rates on major trading routes. The South African shipping giant is pinning its campaign on convincing importers and exporters that shipping with independents is actually more expensive at the end of the day. Safmarine and its Conference partners have complained loud and long about the activities of independent shipping lines that under-cut their rates. To retain their share of the market, Conference members claim they are forced to reduce freight rates to uneconomic levels. Mr Jan de Decker, Safmarine's marketing services manager, says the aim of the new campaign is to convince customers that they don't save by shipping with cut-price lines. Although a saving of R50 a container may appear a bargain, hidden costs more than counteract it. The most important hidden cost is interest rates, says Mr De Decker. To keep those rates to a minimum, a customer wants his cargo at sea for the shortest possible time. On all major routes to and from South Africa--to Europe, the US and the Far East--he says figures show Safmarine/Conference sailings are quicker and more punctual than those of non-Conference lines. On the Hong Kong-Durban run, this can lead to total savings of up to 18 days. In money terms, that means interest savings of over R1 200 on a container carrying goods worth R128 000. "So, in order to save R50 at the time of the initial order, a customer may saddle himself with a lot more at the end of the day," says Mr De Decker. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 84 p 11]

NEW CONSTITUTION HIT--The Inyandza National Movement has declared its opposition to the "monstrous tricameral Parliament" and called for a national convention to work out a non-discriminatory constitution for South Africa. Inyandza is led by the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, and is part of the South African Black Alliance headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu and Inkatha. Inyandza voiced its opposition to the new constitution at its recent annual congress. In another resolution, Inyandza reaffirmed its commitment to non-violence and peaceful negotiation and called on the Government to hold negotiations with "recognised leaders to resolve the recent spate of violence, bannings and detentions." It was not clear whether the phrase "recognised leaders" applied only to those recognised by Pretoria or whether it included those recognised by blacks generally, but not necessarily by Pretoria. Inyandza further adopted a resolution congratulating Bishop Desmond Tutu on being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Nov 84 p 13]

COAL LOADING RECORD--A world record for loading coal has been set at Richards Bay harbour. In a combined effort with Richards Bay Coal Terminal personnel at the weekend SA Stevedores (SAS) exceeded the previous best single port loading record of 180 000 tons over a 24-hour period by 35 percent. Said SAS' Richards Bay operations manager, Mr Peter Ferreira: "We stowed 243 000 tons of coal aboard three vessels in 24 hours. "That's the equivalent of transferring from wharf to ship a coal mountain the size of a rugby field and about 10 storeys high." Mr Ferreira said three ship loaders each achieved an average load rate of 4 000 tons an hour per loader. The ships involved in the operation were the Yashirokowa Maru with a 103 000 ton cargo, the Cetra Corona carrying 78 000 tons--both bound for Europe--and the Maritime Challenge with 62 000 tons of coal on board for the Far East. In September SAS Richards Bay set what is believed to be an all-Africa record for the loading of ferrochrome onto a ship. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 21 Nov 84 p 1]



## PRC AMBASSADOR VISITS NEWSPAPER

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 13 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] The ambassador of the Peoples Republic of China [PRC], Mr Li Shan-yi, accompanied by Shang Wen-bin, interpreter, Chen Wei-bin and Cai Guang-kong, Kinshasa representatives of the NEW CHINA PRESS AGENCY, were given a tour yesterday through ELIMA's facilities at Kintambo. The tour was conducted by citizen Kisungu Kiambi, managing editor in charge of coordination.

After listening to the descriptions of ELIMA's operations, particularly the editing function, Mr Li Shan-yi said that "ELIMA is an important and dynamic newspaper" and expressed the hope that it would grow and prosper in the years ahead. In his view, ELIMA should become a friendly bridge between China and Zaire. He took advantage of the opportunity to extend heartfelt greetings to the managing editor and well-deserved praise to ELIMA's journalists for their efforts to put a quality product on the market.

Citizen Kisungu, in reply, said he was delighted about the visit, which was an indication of the Chinese ambassador's interest in the evening daily ELIMA. He said that Mr Li Shan-yi's friendly remarks gave fresh moral support to the entire editorial team and promised to pass on his complimentary remarks to the managing editor.

Earlier, in informal conversation, the Chinese ambassador had agreed to answer questions from editorial officials about various world problems, including relations between China and the USSR, the return of Taiwan to mainland China, the status of Hong Kong, Sino-Zairian cooperation, etc. Mr Li Shan-yi gave candid answers to all the questions asked and was especially optimistic about prospects for the PRC's development along the lines of the Four Great Modernizations.

9516  
CSO : 3419/120



## LUBILANJI II POWER STATION TO EASE REGION'S ENERGY SHORTAGE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 2 Oct 84 pp 1,7,8

[Text] The economic development of the diamond capital requires reliable supplies of electricity. Now at the current time the electricity problem is particularly acute in the town of Mbuji-Mayi and is paralyzing all economic activity that has large electricity requirements. That is why most businesses and a number of homeowners are resorting to electric generators. The fondest hope of the militants of Mbuji-Mayi is to see the city provided with reliable power supplies, in order to make life easier for housewives and businessmen.

Their wish will be fulfilled when MIBA [expansion unknown] completes construction of the hydroelectric power station Lubilangi II. According to MIBA's 1983 report, the company has contracted with the equipment firm of Engineering International ACEC [expansion unknown] for construction machinery. The initial stage of construction of the new power station project will involve three 1,400-kilowatt generators. Three additional generators, each with a capacity of 1,400 kilowatts, will subsequently be installed, bringing total capacity to 8,400 kilowatts.

Putting this new power station into operation will solve Mbuji-Mayi's energy crisis and, according to the report, provide cheap electricity to the town and to the Kasai-Oriental region in general. Acquisition of the new energy source will promote the economic and social development of this isolated region.

We note that construction will begin in the course of the next 12 months and it will take 2 years to complete. Financing for this important investment comes in part from a loan to MIBA from Britmond and Sibeka and in part from MIBA itself.

9516

CSO : 3419/120

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES ENCOURAGED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 2 Oct 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Regional Development"]

[Text] Regional development is one of the activities the Executive Council follows closely. Construction of roads, hospitals and schools shows determination to upgrade the interior of the country to a development level worthy of a great country like Zaire. All actions taken in this connection should be supported by businesses and businessmen who have the necessary means. The example of MIBA [expansion unknown] is significant in that respect. It is important to note that this company is financing construction of the Lubilanji II hydroelectric power station in the Kasai-Oriental region. In one stroke this project will solve many of the problems faced by the town of Mbuji-Mayi, which has a chronic energy shortage. This news, which will of course be joyfully welcomed by the inhabitants in that part of the country, will bring great hope to the population of the chief town of Kasai-Oriental, who are anxious for progress.

MIBA's initiative might well be followed by others around the country. Industrialists and businessmen should join forces to support development activities initiated by the Executive Council and make a substantial contribution to Zaire's development. If this is done, a region like Equateur which is facing energy problems could be enabled to see its immense forest wealth judiciously exploited. The same could be true in Kasai Occidental and the other regions of the country.

There is also the very promising SNEL [expansion unknown] project, which has not yet been implemented for lack of funds. This project involves construction of micro-power stations to provide harmonious development of the regions. Breaking the vicious circle of underdevelopment will require the help of everyone (the public authorities, industry and businessmen, the general population, etc.). Thus, it is to be hoped that, following the example of MIBA, other development activities will be undertaken to increase the happiness and well-being of the population.

9516  
CSO : 3419/120

## CONTACTS WITH BELGIAN BUSINESSMEN TERMED FRUITFUL

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] Despite several mishaps along the way, the diplomatic climate that has generally prevailed in Belgo-Zairian relations since our country attained international sovereignty has made a positive contribution to strengthening the ties of cooperation between Brussels and Kinshasa. As a partner, Zaire has never failed to honor its commitments. To the contrary, our country has always guaranteed foreign investments here. This factor explains why so many businessmen make trips to Kinshasa.

The most recent arrival is a Belgian delegation of small and medium-sized enterprises which is in our country at the present time. Before going into the interior, the members of that delegation made contact with their Zairian partners in the capital city, both at ANEZA [National Association of Zairian Enterprises] and in the private sector. While it is still too early to assess the results, our guests were able to get a first-hand glimpse of Zairian economic realities. The Kinshasa business scene by itself must have been tempting to the Belgian businessmen. That is the clear impression they gave following the working session they held with their counterparts from Limete, at the invitation of the association of enterprises in that jurisdiction, where most of the enterprises in the capital city are concentrated.

It was indicated that the Limete businessmen took advantage of the occasion to discuss with their Belgian partners prospects for intensifying trade relations. As Citizen Mwana Nteba, president of the enterprise association, emphasized in his welcoming remarks, this initial contact will enable Zairian businessmen to widen their commercial horizons. This will enable them to play their part fully in economic development. On the Belgian side, Mr Heig and Mrs Leuz, who led the delegation, promised to strengthen the ties that have been formed.

9516  
CSO : 3419/147

## FUTURE CLOUDED FOR KWILU OIL MILLS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 6-7 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] It is really not at all surprising or strange that HPK (Kwilu Oil Mills and Plantations) is insolvent. The palm plantation is very old. The coconut cutters have gone over to pisciculture and the cultivation of food crops. Moreover, it was very poorly managed, and was maintained like a feudal family estate.

But, while the oil economy may seem to have no future in this corner of the republic, the shutdown of that production unit, which (all things considered) was the biggest and only enterprise in the entire area, raises many questions. For, by tradition and necessity, the men and women of Masi-Manimba are above all "the palm-nut people." Since the colonial era, they have been producing the nuts and then selling them to that capitalistic company, without even concerning themselves with the fact that the contracts insured that the sale price would be fixed by the buyer-king, just as happens now in North-South relations.

With the fall of that oil economy, it was hoped that some other crop could be introduced to fill the vacuum. Currently, the 400,000 inhabitants are attracted to the cultivation of cassava, corn, ground-nuts, and yams, not to mention fish farming and raising small livestock animals. But none of these activities has made them self-sufficient. And there is no reason to expect that tomorrow will be any better.

About 60 percent (or some 859,620 hectares) of Masi-Manimba's 14,327 square kilometers of land area is a "Kalahari"-type soil composed of Cenozoic sands, sands that are almost completely pure, except for an infinitesimal amount of alluvium. Cultivation of such soil requires major innovations in technology, including the use of chemical fertilizers. Experiments performed to date show that even stock-raising on this land is not easy. The pastureland is poor in nutrients: it lacks the trace elements or micro-nutrients necessary to animal health and growth.

With regard to primary and secondary education, we know that Masi-Manimba has been near the bottom of the list for the last 6 years. This year it was actually in last place, with less than 5 percent passing state examinations...because of a lack of qualified teachers and adequate educational materials.

## GDR COOPERATION SOON TO EXPAND

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 6-7 Oct 34 p 6

[Text] Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972, the German Democratic Republic [GDR] and the Zairian Government have held remarkably congruent views on the great African issues of the time. For example, the two countries unconditionally support the struggle for liberation of the Namibian people as well as that waged by the liberation movements in South Africa against apartheid, a policy of racial segregation to which the two countries are resolutely opposed.

In March of this year, a delegation from the GDR, headed by the vice-minister for external trade, made a visit to Zaire. During his visit, the East German statesman held a series of talks with Zairian state secretaries in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of External Trade, as well as talks with the president of ANEZA [National Association of Zairian Enterprises].

The two sides recognized the importance and utility of these talks, which opened up new perspectives on expanding the field of bilateral cooperation in the domains of economics, trade and agriculture. It will be recalled that agriculture is the very top priority for the Zairian Government. In the field of trade, the GDR and Zaire are planning an accord between the chamber of commerce and ANEZA. Other projects of mutual interest between the two countries are in the discussion stage.

Already a Zairian public enterprise, "Comptoir Inter africain," participated from 2-8 September in the Leipzig fair, where Zairian merchandise and other products were on display.

Also, the GDR has invited Zairian businessmen to visit their country. The purpose of that trip is to enable the guests to acquaint themselves with economic and commercial conditions in the country and to study at first hand the markets that might be of interest to Zairian businessmen.

In the cultural sphere, we note that an exhibit of photographs on the theme "Athletics in the GDR" has been staged by the GDR ambassador to Kinshasa and that this exhibit was inaugurated by the state secretary for youth, sports and leisure. The two countries are also looking forward to preparing an accord covering the fields of culture, science and technology.



## COOPERATION WITH PRC TERMED EXEMPLARY

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 Oct 84 pp 1,8

[Text] The first meeting of the Plenary Sino-Zairian Mixed Commission will be held early in December. Although the meeting will consider possibilities for promoting economic exchanges, there is speculation that the two sides will make a great leap forward in bilateral cooperation.

There is good reason to think so, because Sino-Zairian cooperation is an example which is often highly praised by the president-founder. For nearly 11 years now the Peoples Republic of China [PRC] has shown itself to be a trustworthy partner. China has delighted us by presenting an exemplary model of cooperation. If we compare Chinese cooperation with what is offered by some other partners, there is a great gulf between them.

First of all, some partners often pose impossible conditions for their assistance. But everyone should be glad to learn from the PRC ambassador himself that in the first meeting of the Plenary Sino-Zairian Mixed Commission the two sides will agree to diversify the present structure of bilateral cooperation.

It is true, however, that Zaire profits greatly from this cooperation. In the medical field, for example, Chinese doctors and specialists perform their duties scrupulously in the hospitals at Kintambo and Mbandaka, to the great satisfaction of everyone.

In the military domain, the training of shock commandos and a battalion stationed at Kisangani is a continuing source of pride for the leaders of our armed forces. It is the same in the agricultural sector, where at Mawuzi, in Bas-Zaire, the personnel of the Chinese agricultural mission are cheerfully working on rice production. The sugar works at Lotokila, in Haut-Zaire, which will go into operation almost any day now, is a large production facility that will serve a substantial portion of the needs of neighboring regions.

Thus, relations between China and Zaire, two Third World Countries, have led to bilateral cooperation unprecedented in the history of international relations. That is why we think that in the work of the plenary mixed commission special emphasis might well be given to the outstanding record of 11 years of very beneficial cooperation.

## BRIEFS

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION CHANGE--Citizen Mokiri wa Ngonda, commissar of the provisional zone of Masima, recently ordered the administrative division of the zone. The zone's immense size and high population density argued in favor of the division, which has resulted in establishment of new administrative quarters or divisions. The tutelary authority has already been approached regarding the nomination of titular and deputy chiefs who will be in charge of administering these new divisions. In making the change, the commissar of the provisional zone of Masima has taken into account each candidate's record of militancy, experience and effectiveness. The promotions will serve to reward and encourage the cadres in the ranks who have already performed many services for the party. The commissar of the provisional zone of Masima said that a new state police station has been established in the Lokari district in order to strengthen the security of goods and persons. When that station becomes operational in the next few days, it will be responsible for providing security and maintaining civil peace in the Lokari and Zaire districts. Also, a state police station will be installed in the Ngwele area. Its mission will be to stop the traffickers and other social deviants who slip into the capital each day through that corridor. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 Sep 84 p 2] 9516

ECONOMY IMPROVING--The news yesterday from the weekly meeting of the Executive Council, which was chaired by the first state commissar, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, was that Zaire's economic situation is showing encouraging signs. The various reports made by the state commissars responsible for finance and economic affairs indicated a certain stabilization of Zairian currency and convincing signs of national economic recovery. Also, ceremonies to commemorate Youth Day and the anniversary of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, will be staged over a 3-day period (12-14 October 1984). The full report on this important meeting will be carried in our next issue. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 6-7 Oct 84 pp 1,8] 9516

CSO: 3419/147



NEWS PACT WITH CHINA SIGNED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Zambia and China yesterday signed an information protocol in which Zambia's News Agency (ZANA) will exchange news with the New China News Agency—Xinhua.

Information and Broadcasting Permanent Secretary, Mr Ian Sikazwe who signed on behalf of Zambia at the Ministry headquarters in Lusaka said the agreement was yet another milestone in the bilateral co-operation between Zambia and China.

Mr Sikazwe said the protocol will facilitate dissemination of news between Zambia and China.

He said it was for this reason that Zambia as a young nation was eager to learn and share the experiences of news organisations like Xinhua.

Mr Sikazwe emphasised that Zambia was striving to develop as quickly as possible and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services had a very heavy responsibility.

Mr Sikazwe said Zambia is a relatively big country but has a limited infrastructure to enable the country's journalists to communicate every effectively.

Lack of transport has greatly hampered the operations of the people in the media but the government was trying through ZANA to establish a radio network to transmit information from the country's remote areas to the Mass Media Complex in Lusaka for transmission to the nation.

Xinhua Deputy Director, Mr Guo Chaoren, who signed on behalf of his country said since the agency set up offices in Lusaka in 1970, the Chinese correspondents have received a lot of co-operation from Zambian journalists and the government.

He said although Zambia was only 20 years old, she had made remarkable progress in a number of fields including maintaining high standards in the dissemination of information.

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires to Zambia, Mr Daode Zhan and ZANA Editor-in-Chief Mr Humphrey Maunga attended the signing ceremony.

CSO: 3400/313

# MINERAL PRODUCTION CLIMBING STEADILY IN VALUE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] Mineral production in Zambia has been climbing steadily in value between May and July, totalling nearly K384 million, for the three months, and reaching more than K832 million for the first seven months of 1984.

This, in paper terms, is K115 million more than in the first seven months of 1983, but because of the "floating" of Kwacha at last July's rate, works out at only about K3 million more.

The figures are from a summary of mineral production issued by the Mines Development Department.

In May minerals worth K118 million were mined: in June K124.5m and in July K141.3m. Of these copper for the first seven months accounted for K656.6m, cobalt for K67.8m, zinc concentrate K32.1m, coal K15.2m, cement K14.1.

Lime mined was worth K9.5m, silver K7.8m, tourmaline K7.4m, limestone K4.5 and amethyst K3.8m.

Rough emeralds, of which 7.200 kg was mined, totalled K123,215.

On the London Metal Exchange (LME) copper prices have edged higher and are now trading above £1,100 a tonne the highest since July last year.

Reports reaching Lusaka say the fundamental position of copper is now generally felt to be in the healthiest state since 1979.

The November issue of the Standard Chartered Bank Commodity Review, says the unusual parity between the high grade and cathode contracts remains.

The trend is in the wake of the United States prices which have finally shown some improvement with Comex breaking through 57 cents per LB while the producers have lifted their prices to the 62-66 cents range.

The Commodity Review's forecast is that there are also signs of renewed speculative interest in the US.

Non-communist consumption for the first half of this year is put at 3.8 million tonnes which, if sustained could exceed the 1979 record level.

The Review says it appears that copper is finally shaking off its subservience to financial and foreign exchange factors. The onset of the usually strong third quarter could see further price strengthening which could continue into the first quarter of 1985.

CSO: 3400/313

## ZAMBIA

### TAZARA HAULS 70,000 TONS METALS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] More than 70,000 tonnes of Zambian metals were transported by the Tanzania-Zambia Railways (TAZARA) during the past four months.

The Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) schedule of metal despatches released during the Zambia-Tanzania Transport Co-ordinating Committee meeting which was held in Lusaka last week show that TAZARA handled 77,566 tonnes of copper, cobalt, lead and zinc between July and early this month.

The southern route handled 58,435 tonnes of metals during the same period. The schedule also shows that from July to early this month, the Tanzania-Zambia Road Services (TZRS) transported 541 tonnes of metals from Zambia to the Port of Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania.

Between November 1 and 9 there was 22,012 tonnes of Zambian copper waiting to be shipped at Dar-es-Salaam and East London in South Africa. The largest stockpile was at Dar-es-Salaam which had 16,333 tonnes. East London had 5,679 tonnes.

The schedule also show that between November 1 and 9, there was 27,870 tonnes of metal which was in transit to Dar-es-Salaam and East London. Of this metal consignment, TAZARA was handling 12,413 tonnes while 15,457 tonnes was going through the southern route. During the same period, there was 4,799 tonnes of metal at the Zambian mines.

CSO: 3400/313

DEVELOPMENT BANK INVESTS K5 MILLION IN RICE PROJECT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Nov 84 p 1]

[Text] The Development Bank of Zambia is to spend K5 million to develop the Chanyanya rice scheme on the Kafue Flats, Prime Minister Mundia announced yesterday.

He said the plan included housing facilities for workers, storage, electricity and transportation to reduce overheads.

Addressing workers after touring the 1,000 hectare rice farm being developed by Koreans in conjunction with the Zambia National Service, Mr Mundia said the Party and its Government was determined to ensure that the scheme flourished like the Nakambala Sugar Estate in Mazabuka.

He appealed to the ZNS personnel to work hard to ensure success. "All our hopes and expectations are that the scheme must succeed."

The premier was accompanied by Minister of Agriculture and Water Development General Kingsley Chinkuli, ministers of State for Youth and Sport and Works and Supply, Mr Joseph Kasongo and Mr Noah Dlamunu respectively, deputy secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Francis Walusiku and DBZ managing director Mr Lumbamba Nvambe.

Mr Mundia said when President Kaunda toured the scheme a few months ago he found a number of problems like lack of housing, electricity and transport. He said the Government was keen to solve some of these bottlenecks.

The President had directed the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (Zesco) to extend its powerline to the scheme.

Following that directive, Zesco carried out a survey and needed K867,000 to extend the powerline to Chanyanya.

Mr Mundia said the DBZ had agreed to provide Zesco with the money and urged the corporation to start work on the project immediately.

The Prime Minister urged the Koreans and their ZNS counterparts to grow other crops like cotton, soya beans and maize on a portion of the land not yet being used for rice production.

He noted that when all the land came under cultivation, it would produce enough rice to meet the national demand.

Koreans' team leader Dr Kim Myong Chan pledged to work hard to ensure the success of the project. He complained about the lack of equipment which he said retarded progress.

"Machinery is breaking down everyday. Please give us new equipment," Dr Kim pleaded with Mr Mundia and told him that he was ready to "die in the service of Zambia."

CSO: 3400/298

JAPANESE AID TO BE USED ON TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Japan has allocated K84 million to Zambia out of K243 million earmarked for Africa as food aid and for agricultural development.

This was announced in Lusaka yesterday by Japanese Foreign Minister Mr Shintaro Abe.

Addressing a Press conference at the International Airport before leaving for Ethiopia, Mr Abe said most of the aid would be used on transport and improvement of infrastructure.

There would be development of underground water supply, erection of grain storage facilities and other farming ventures.

"We appreciate the immense problems of Zambia and the difficult situation she faces because of drought and the general economic problems which affect the rest of Africa. We are committed to assisting Zambia and other African countries in need," Mr Abe said.

It was important for Zambia to get food aid but what was required was the setting up of the necessary infrastructure and improve the agricultural base so that she could sustain herself in food in future, as opposed to direct food aid which was a short-term solution, he said.

Appeal

Asked how Japan viewed President Kaunda's appeal to that country to invest more in Zambia, Mr Abe said Japan was willing to do so "but Zambia must assist by welcoming Japanese investors and creating a climate conducive to good economic infusion of capital."

On Japanese investments in South Africa, he said: "Most investments in South Africa were from private concerns and the Japanese government has no complete control over private investors."



During his two-day stay in Zambia, he had "fruitful" discussions with President Kaunda, Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma and Finance Minister Mr Luke Mwananshiku.

"I was greatly impressed with Dr Kaunda's strong personality and I explained Japan's basic policy of opposition to the apartheid system and it is Japan's hope that the United Nations resolution 435 over Namibian independence will be implemented smoothly because we stand for peace in this region and the whole world."

He made proposals to Mr Mwananshiku on what role Japan could play in restructuring the Zambian economy.

Special assistance for the next fiscal year had been outlined by both parties but Mr Abe did not give details. He said the aid was in line with the Paris Club programmes.

On investments, Mr Abe said Japanese private investors were not enthusiastic to bring business to Zambia and they were making efforts to increase their investments.

This should be encouraged by the Zambian Government through creation of a conducive economic climate.

Japan was concerned with food shortages in Africa and that was why she deemed it fit to help first through food aid as a short-term measure and then through agricultural assistance.

"I found the food shortage situation to be more serious than I envisaged before I came to Africa," he said.

He had a clear picture now of the economic and other difficulties facing Zambia.

On the international scene he said Japan was playing an active role. The United Nations General Assembly had nominated his country to coordinate activities to be undertaken by UN member countries in tackling African problems.

"We are, therefore, concerned with what is happening in the continent and in this region in particular--an area with its own special and pressing problems."

He called on UN members to intensify cooperation and liaison among themselves over Southern Africa problem.

CSO: 3400/298

DISPLACED MOZAMBICANS' HOPES RISE WITH NEW HOMES

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 84 p 6

[Article by Sigrun Slapgard]

[Text] As we make our approach to the Nyamatikiti camp for displaced Mozambicans we mistake it for one of the many villages we already passed. It is a little bit too crowded. But looking at the houses and the neat order, it could well be another Rushinga Village.

The small newly-planted vegetable gardens tell that the people have only just settled down in a new home. A group of boys and men are gathered for a meeting as we arrive. They look very serious. "Are there any problems?" we ask the camp administrator, Cde T.A. Chinake. "Just that we are too many for making up the football team," he answers.

It is not that long ago that most of these boys and men did not have the energy to even think of playing football. In their fight to survive drought and bandit action in Mozambique, thousands crossed the border into Zimbabwe. The majority of them were women and children who were particularly vulnerable. Not all of them survived.

On arrival, many were hungry and weak and some critically ill. Their difficulties did not end by simply crossing the border.

The Mozambicans found that their neighbours also were suffering from the effects of drought. But at least they found peace in Zimbabwe and assistance to meet their basic needs. As various organisations became aware of the critical situation, the displaced Mozambicans soon began to experience a broad response for their acute needs. And this time no bandits would attack and prevent food and supplies from reaching them, as so often happened in Mozambique.

"The children are now singing and playing again," the camp administrator points out, and the lively group of children around us no longer have any signs of kwashiorkor. Save the Children (UK) has provided the temporary clinic with equipment, one medical assistant and three nurse aides. By now all the children at this camp have had their first round of vaccination. And enough food is available through the World Food Programme.

UNICEF is assisting the child supplementary feeding programme with training of personnel, growth monitoring and utensils for cooking. Both children and adults now have recovered from their malnourished conditions.

But it is not all that ideal living in a camp--it can never be. At Nyamati-  
kiti displaced Mozambicans' camp is planned to eventually accommodate 4 000.  
However, at the time of the visit there were only 1 500 residents. What next?

When the boys and men come together to set up a football team, it is not only a sign of well-being, but also of an increasing problem with how to pass time. Lack of land and rain limit agricultural activities to small vegetable gardens.

Some men have tried to seek work outside the camp. Like Jorge--the boy we picked up on our way to the neighbouring Mazowe Bridge Camp--he went to Harare to seek employment, but had to return without success, having to hitch-hike all the way back again. Now Jorge will join his family in the newly-settled camp at Mazowe Bridge.

The early morning in this other new camp at Mazowe Bridge is alive with organising for a new day. Newly-arrived women and children queue up for their porridge rations. Trucks are coming in with tents from the Red Cross to house the 400 newcomers until their pole-and-mud houses are ready.

Jorge already finds himself fully occupied, unloading poles from one of the Save the Children trucks.

Soon he and his family will be settled in a new village, organised as the three other villages in the camp. They will choose their leader and a village committee, and solve the problems of housing, food and sanitation as a community.

As for health, there is a continuous drive to prevent diarrhoea and other child-killers such as measles. UNICEF is providing drugs and medical equipment for the camp clinic. Every morning mothers whose children have diarrhoea come to the clinic to get ORT (salt and sugar-mixture), a simple treatment to prevent dehydration due to diarrhoea.

"But we still need better equipment, more drugs and one more medical assistant," says camp administrator Cde Edwin Mapamba.

UNICEF supplies are now coming in to meet his request for medical equipment. With free food and a reliable health service it is no wonder that Mozambicans who had settled before 1983 and even some Zimbabweans, show up in the camps.

Children are running towards a rather shaky tent for their daily school lessons. Some school books have already been provided, and through the UNICEF office in Mozambique the children will soon get all the books they are supposed to have, as the parents have expressed the wish to use the Mozambican primary school syllabus.

Many children arrive late. The teacher does not think the temporary conditions are an excuse: "Why aren't you on time?" he asks and gets a murmuring back. "Are you disciplined or undisciplined?"

Very low: "Undisciplined." Then the lesson can start: "Is the globe square?" "No, the globe is round." In this way, sitting on the sandy ground in a dusty tent the children get to know the mysterious world outside the camp. Some of their parents will also receive their first lessons to learn to read and write. The younger children will be taken care of in the newly opened preschool in Mazowe Bridge Camp. And the local Community Development Committee will see to it that the preschool can offer the children more than just an empty tent.

As the four organised camps (Tongogara, Nyamatikiti, Inyangombe and Mazowe Bridge) for displaced Mozambicans get settled, education and health-care are two of the priorities. "There is still a lot to do to secure the fundamental well-being of all Mozambicans here, says one of the camp administrators.

Many of the approximately 46 000 displaced Mozambicans are still living in temporary holding camps.

Others are scattered among Zimbabweans friends or relatives. Both the Government, UN agencies and various non-governmental organisations are making a cooperative effort to offer the Mozambicans not only a relief, but also preparation for a future after life in the camps.

Knitting, carpentry and blacksmith courses are among the activities that are being promoted through the efforts of non-governmental organisations.

And at least in Nyamatikiti the people are ready to join whatever adult education or skills training they can take advantage of. He is quite ready for it, Mauricio, the young displaced Mozambican playing his kamakobwe--a homemade kind of flute with a string and four Coca-Cola tops making the rhythm--trying to do a little more than just waiting for the day he can return to Mozambique.--Unicef

CSO: 3400/313

COMMENTARY URGES END TO 'POLITICAL VIOLENCE'

MB290956 Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Stop the Rot"]

[Text] Political hooliganism and political violence are occurring all too frequently in our midst. Such actions are a disgrace to all Zimbabweans and are a serious blemish on our international image and prestige.

It behooves all those who consider themselves as leaders to speak out in the strongest possible language against this evil behaviour.

Surely in Zimbabwe we are politically mature enough that there can be political dialogue, and even differences of opinion, without there being a resort to stone-throwings, arson and other forms of anti-social behaviour.

The police can arrest the culprits. The courts can mete out severe sentences against those convicted of politically-motivated crimes. But these measures by themselves are not enough. What needs to be cleansed out is the political and economic milieu in which we operate.

If the public opposes political violence and if our leaders at all levels condemn violence, then we should see a decrease in political violence and political thuggery. It is not asking too much to appeal to the leaders of all political parties that they should urge their followers to desist from further violence.

If it is our young people who are perpetrating this cyclical violence, then their elders should crack the whip. Political violence damages our image by creating the false image that our Government and our police forces are failing to maintain law and order. That is an image we can ill afford.

All those who consider themselves to be patriotic Zimbabweans owe it to themselves to do everything possible to behave lawfully and peacefully in the run-up to next year's elections.

The competition should be political, through the ballot box and not through the bullet or through stone-throwing.

We must create conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections next year by removing political thugs and weeding out armed bandits from our midst.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL MEETS MUGABE 29 NOV

AU291947 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] (ANSA) Harare, Zimbabwe, November 29--Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe voiced satisfaction at Italy's continual support for the nations of Southern Africa in a meeting here today with Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Mario Raffaelli.

Raffaelli arrived here for an official visit on Monday. Mugabe reminded him that the bonds between Italy and Zimbabwe are "solid and date back to the liberation struggle" against White supremacist rule.

According to the prime minister, the three factors in these bonds are the excellent relations between the two governments, an equally good relation between the two peoples, and the prospects for a significant Italian contribution to Zimbabwe's development.

Yesterday, Italy and Zimbabwe signed a three-year cooperation agreement, covering 1985-87. Italy [words indistinct] contribute 55 million dollars to various development projects in agriculture, infrastructures, civil building programmes, telecommunications, and health.

CSO: 3400/299



FUTURE ENERGY-RELATED PROBLEMS TO BE FACED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 84 p 11

[Text] Harare--The Zimbabwe economy was plagued by numerous energy-related problems which impeded overall growth and development, a report by a Zimbabwe energy accounting project said.

In the industrial and commercial sectors, the costs of fuel have increased while much machinery is not energy efficient.

"Since much of the commercial fuel is imported, this has undesirable foreign exchange implications. The greatest desire in this sector is to encourage efficient utilisation of energy and...thus reduce fuel imports," the report said.

The Zimbabwe energy counting project was a joint project undertaken by the Department of Energy Development in the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and Development, and the Beijer Institute of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

According to the summary report, total energy consumed in the country in 1982 included 39 million barrels of oil.

Rural energy consumption accounted for over 60 percent of the total, with the agricultural sector consuming more than 8,7 percent, mining 20 percent and transportation more than 11 percent.

A number of problems would emerge in the next 20 years:

--A critical shortage of firewood in the next decade, which would force rural households to turn to commercial fuels;

--Rural areas would face a shortage of development energy;

--The transport sector would continue to rely heavily on liquid fuels, placing an increased burden on the economy due to lack of foreign exchange.--Sapa

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